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Our First Agricultural Banquet

By James E. Rice '90

THE Time was June 11, 1891. We had to celebrate. Cornell was about to graduate its largest class in Agriculture—11 students.

The purpose of the occasion is best expressed by former Dean Liberty Hyde Bailey who wrote the greeting here quoted.

GREETING!

The students of agriculture in Cornell University give this entertainment and banquet in honor of the promoters of agricultural education, and in testimony of their belief that a world of usefulness and pleasure awaits the educated farmer. We must tell to the world that the higher education is necessary to the best agriculture. We must tell our friends of our enthusiasm for the generous life of the country. We must say that we believe in our ability to make good use of every lesson which the University has given us. We must say to every man that our first love is steadfast, our hopes are high, and our enthusiasm is great. Our hearts are so full that we must celebrate!

Professor Bailey had only recently come to Cornell as Professor of Horticulture from the Michigan Agricultural College. We were profoundly impressed by his vision, originality, enthusiasm, and capacity for work. Cornell had found a genius. It was most natural therefore that our banquet committee should wait upon Professor Bailey and request him to write a "greeting to our guests."

We had expected, of course, that our invitation would be accepted with enthusiasm and a promise to write the greeting promptly, but we were not prepared for the following response. He said, "All right. I'll do it. When do you want it?" We said as soon as possible. "Very well," said he, "I will see if I can express what you have in your minds." He reached for a pad and pencil and immediately without further reflection wrote rapidly the greeting and passed it over to us as it is here printed without later changing it in word or punctuation. That was typical of the Bailey speed.

Professor Roberts, then Head of the Agricultural Department, when consulted with regard to the students' proposal to

hold an agricultural banquet said, in his deliberate way while stroking his long beard, "A pretty big undertaking and the time is short but if you 'boys' want to shoulder the responsibility you have my hearty approval. It is a fine idea. Call upon me when you want help." Professor Roberts was our greatly respected "Master of Ceremonies."



THE FRONTISPIECE

Mrs. Comstock's Skill as an engraver produced the silhouettes of the faculty

Next we consulted Professor and Mrs. Comstock. As always, in all student and faculty affairs, they entered enthusiastically this undertaking and made invaluable contributions of encouragement, original ideas, and hard work. Mrs. Comstock composed, especially for the occasion, a poem entitled "The Old Farm at Cornell" which was sung to the tune, "There's Music in the Air." Mrs. Comstock's skill as an engraver was brought into action also by the making of a wood engraving of the profiles of the Staff of the Agricultural Department. This was used for the frontispiece of the program.

THE engraving as here shown was formed by placing the silhouette of each of the seven members of the staff in the form of a capital letter "A." Each

Professor was asked to appear for a special sitting in Professor Bailey's photograph gallery which was a part of his first green house. How many of those pioneer teachers can you identify in the capital "A?"

Forming the bottom of the letter "A" are, on the left Professor H. S. William, the Head of the Department of Geology, and on the right Professor H. N. Prentiss, the Head of the department of Botany. These departments represent respectively the earth and plant life, two basic sciences.

Next above on the left, representing two great branches of Agriculture are the profiles of Dr. James Law, representing Veterinary Medicine and one the right Professor J. H. Comstock, Professor of Entomology. They represent two protective sciences to stock and crops.

Then above on the left are Professor H. H. Wing, and the right Professor L. H. Bailey, the former Professor of Dairy Husbandry, and the latter Professor of Horticulture.

Dr. G. C. Caldwell, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry, occupies the center tying the others together, since Agricultural Chemistry is involved in all of the sciences and branches of Agriculture.

To cap the climax, Prof. I. P. Roberts is shown at the apex of the "A" at the culmination of all the others in the science and art of Agriculture.

THE cover of the program was made of wood sawed from lumber from the College woodlot. The back was of pine and the front of oak. The two were tied together with wool from the backs of Cornell sheep.

The upper right hand corner of the front was painted white. The printing on the cover was carnelian, making the Cornell colors. On the white corner of each program was an artistic handpainted flower such as golden rod, daisies, four leaf clovers, clover blossoms, heads of wheat and other useful or ornamental plants. These were the contribution of Mrs. H. H. Wing. You see this banquet was a "work of love." It were better if we had more like them.

The first agricultural banquet was held in the west room of Barnes Hall. Just think of it! What a little place for such a big celebration. Yes, but the importance of events is measured by their significance rather than by their size.



THE PROGRAM

The Covers Were Made of Wood Grown on the College Farm

The hall was full of congenial people, all well acquainted with each other and filled with a genuine pride in the occasion and the fact that the "Agricultural Department" was growing in staff, students and facilities. Moreover, it was "our department" and "our party." We made it. This event was truly significant beyond its size. It was one of the evidences of the dawn of a new day in agriculture and agricultural education. This was the motif of the meeting. The true Cornell spirit ran high. It was a memorable, if not an epoch making occasion.

The tables were appropriately and artistically decorated in true rural fashion with a wealth of decorative material from farm and campus. No paid decorators here. This was distinctly a "hand-made" affair. "Home Talent" in keeping with the spirit of the Occasion, furnished the music. It was good.

A glance at the program reveals that then, as now, the ringing of the Cornell chimes had strong appeal. They were rung on this occasion by C. W. Mathews, a senior in agriculture who since graduation has been professor of botany in the University of Kentucky. For many years in succession agricultural students held the position, "Master of the Chimes." Among these were "Ray" Pearson, former commissioner of agriculture of New York State and now president of Maryland University, and "Harry" Hayward, for many years director of the Delaware experiment Station.

THE long list of speeches was in two parts. The first part was in the south room preceding the banquet proper.

This consisted of three competitive essays by agricultural students.

At the banquet the Hon. Andrew Dickson White spoke on "Training and Farming." As the first president of Cornell University and in later life, President White showed a constant sympathetic interest in agricultural affairs. On numerous occasions it was his clear vision and keen sense of justice as a "friend at court" that saved the day for agriculture at a time when agricultural education needed an opportunity to prove itself.

During later years one of the familiar figures on the "Ag Campus" was this same good friend of agriculture visiting the various departments and taking as keen an interest in our growth as if he was a farmer or the dean of the college. His policy was encouragement, not criticism. He was a friend.

EVERY banquet should have a distinctive feature—a high point of accomplishment. The unique feature of our first Agricultural banquet was that everything on the menu (except seasoning) was produced on university property. This called for whole hearted personal effort on the part of students and staff. Contributions of service are always more valuable than money; to the giver and the one who receives. That is one of the chief reasons why the "Home-grown Agricultural Banquet" idea should be repeated. With our vastly enlarged facilities for furnishing College grown products, and the "Domecon girls" to help plan, cook, and serve it,

we should have the greatest feast of food and fun ever "served up" at Cornell. Why not?

By consulting the menu, it will be seen that we warmed up our digestion with "sparrow soup." It was very satisfying, —not because it was particularly high in digestible protein but because we disposed of a good many "English nuisances," notwithstanding the fact, that our "sparrow finding" committee shot the eaves troughs on the big red college barn full of holes trying to bag their little game.

The "fish course" was served all right, but in delicate, delectable portions. You see, fishing was none too good in Fall Creek, the waters of which washed the banks of the college farm. Beebe Lake, at that time, was only a small creek winding through a wide marshy tract. "Jeddie" Van Wagenen was Chairman of the "Committee on Fish." "Jeddie" (now one of our best known graduates and successful farm writers and institute lecturers) reported at the end of the first day's "haul" only three small fishes. They were placed on ice and the committee was enlarged. "Charley" Royce (since then a former member of our faculty and prominent farmer and extension worker) adopted modern methods of catching fish, presumably legal, since the fishing was on "College" property and the fish were the partly domesticated types, namely, "bullheads" and "suckers." The method tried was to attach over 100 hooks to a line—called a "dead line," presumably because it was expected to

PROGRAMME

Ringling of the Chimes C. W. Mathews

RECEPTION

Song—"The Chimes" Students
Solo Mrs. A. W. Smith
Address Prof. I. P. Roberts
Flute Solo Harry Martin
Whistling Song Students

BANQUET

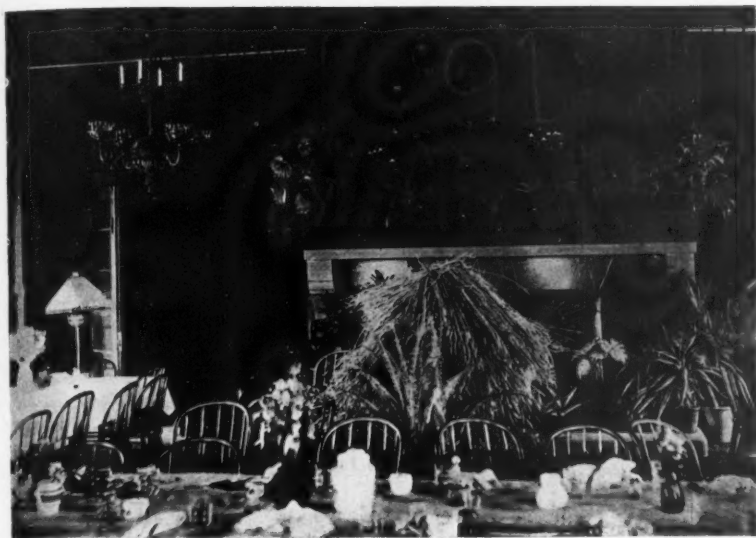
Prof. I. P. Roberts Master of Ceremonies

TOASTS

Prof. L. H. Bailey Toast Master
Training and Farming Hon. A. D. White
The University and the Farmer President C. K. Adams
Song—"Cornell" Students
Our Early Problems Dr. G. C. Caldwell
My Measure of an Education W. Judson Smith, Sec. State Agr. Soc.
What shall I do with my Education? J. Van Wagenen, Jr.
Song—"Vive l'Amour" Students
The Agricultural Association Chas. H. Royce
Song—"The Old Farm at Cornell" Students
Memories of the Farm Hon. O. B. Potter, Pres. State Agr. Soc.
The possibilities of an Agricultural Education C. W. Mathews
The Boy on the Farm J. E. Rice
Song—"The Soldier's Farewell" By Quartette
The Parting Prof. I. P. Roberts

Song—Alma Mater

Ringling out the Festal Day on the Chimes.



THE ORIGINAL AG BANQUET

A corner of the banquet table at which the "largest" class to graduate from ag assembled to celebrate the memorable event

furnish enough bait to catch all of the fish of banquet size at a single haul. This "dead line" was strung diagonally across "Fall Creek" at the widest and deepest point so as to give all of the fish a fair chance to attend the first Agricultural banquet. The next morning three students on the "Fish sub-committee" rose eagerly, at about 4:30 a. m., and proceeded to the "happy fishing grounds" carrying a commodious basket to hold the catch. "Charley" disrobed and swam the creek to unfasten the far end of the "dead fish line." Then the haul began. One small bullhead was added to our three already on ice. Then something desperate had to be done. Our first Woodford stage orator, Chairman "Jeddie" must win our cause or the "fish course," would be lost.

He therefore marshalled his committee and "waded in" down stream and drove the fish far up stream into shallow water, then built a retaining wall across to prevent escape and threw the fish out on the bank by hand. "Believe it or not," this is a true fish story. The relishes, cress and radishes were donations from the college green houses.

The roast pig, lamb and beef in our "red meat" course were sacrificed on the altar of scientific agriculture especially for the occasion, by the farm department. Professor Wing, then, as always, calculating dairy records and pedigrees by the million, was chief scout for game of the big domestic type.

The mint, rhubarb and currant sauces and many other special dishes, from products supplied from the college gardens were prepared by the "faculty ladies," among whom Mrs. I. P. Roberts, Mrs. L. H. Bailey and Mrs. C. E. Hunn took an active part.

Eggs on "half shell" were produced by two college experimental flocks which

were fed rations to produce decidedly different colored yolks. Guests were served one portion of each kind for comparison—an early scientific feeding demonstration.

Strange to say no college grown potatoes could be found, hence we had them on the menu "in absentia." We secured our carbohydrates for a properly balanced ration from wheat, rye, graham and corn bread made of grain grown on the college farm and ground through the kindness of Mr. Hull of the Fall Creek Milling Company. Roasted wheat, a

forerunner of "Postum," served for coffee, kept our nerves toned up and steady.

It will be noticed that we had "frogs' legs." Our banquet was "some class," in vertebrate zoology. Here is the only place where we "stretched the rule" but, mind you, we did not break it. The committee charged with the responsibility of finding frogs (a voluntary sub-committee made up of the sons of members of the faculty) reported when they brought in their catch, that they had followed Fall Creek down to the inlet a mile or more away, in order to fill their quota. They justified their action in going off the college farm on the assumption that the water had passed through it and washed the soil along to the valley below and presumably also carried "started frogs," the tadpoles. Hence the frogs' legs truly were "from off" the farm.

Honey came from Prof. Comstock's bees who may have secured their delicious nectar from fragrant blossoms "way off" the farm, but we did not catch them at it. The strawberries were from C. E. Hunn's famous potted plants, and they were beauties, grown as only a "past master" knew how to grow them. They were used for decoration, as also were the lemons, oranges, figs and bananas secured through the friendly interest always shown by Mr. Shore, the kindly University florist.

Thus endeth a regular "College farmer" dinner with enough and more to eat.

It will be observed that at this celebration a distinguished group of leaders in agricultural education assembled. At succeeding agricultural banquets many

MENU

Sparrow Soup (English Nuisances)		
Fried Fish (Fall Creek "Trout")		
Water Cress	Radishes	Sliced Tomatoes
Roast Pig, Currant Sauce	Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce	
Asparagus on Toast	Spinach, Rhubarb Sauce	
Potatoes (In Absentia)		
Hulled Corn in Milk		
Sirloin of Beef with Mushrooms	Frogs' Legs (from "off" the farm)	
Sliced Cucumber	Domestic Rabbit	Gooseberry Sauce
	Lettuce	
	Chicken Salad	
Broiled Tongue of Beef, Lamb and Pig	Corned Beef	
Horse Radish	Carrots	
Boiled eggs on Half Shell (nitrogenous and carbonaceous fed)		
Cottage Cheese		
Wheat, Rye, Graham, Corn Bread		
Jersey Butter, Honey		
Floating Island	Charlotte Russe	Strawberry Ice Cream
Lady Fingers		Angel Food
Lemons	Sponge Cake	Bananas
	Oranges	
Figs	Strawberries	
Wheat Coffee	Milk	Water

men and women of national and international reputation have honored the occasion with their presence. Among the students were many whose work in the world has brought high distinction to their Alma Mater.

Of course, in those days every student in Agriculture attended the great event of the year. All of the members of the staff and their wives were there. The "Ag Banquet" then did not have to compete with the dizzy round of social, theatrical, sport and many other events of the present day.

But who can say that the old days were better than the new. Each age has its special charm, if we are awake to take advantage of it and also it has its distinctive handicap if we do not know how to overcome it.

It is a fortunate trait of human nature to remember the bright and to forget the dark spots in life. If it were otherwise



THE PROFESSORS COMSTOCK

Their open house and hearts to students and faculty for nearly half a century are among the most valued contributions to University life

the race could not survive. Hence those of us who have had the rare privilege of watching at close range for 40 years or more the growth of the College of Agriculture may have a distorted perspective. However, it would appear that the old is better than the new in only one respect, namely, the better personal acquaintance which comes from close association with the smaller group. The present staff probably does no better teaching except that it has more facts to teach and facilities to teach with. The "teaching spirit," "the urge to teach" are here now as ever. The students now are better prepared, work as hard and have as good, yes, better habits.

Those of us who have seen something of the earlier and later days in the evolution of a "course in (Continued on page 142)

The State Colleges Expand

By A. R. Mann

THE Editor's request for a statement of the changes in the physical plant of the State College of Agriculture, and of the main needs for the future, affords opportunity to review the program on which the institutions have been engaged for some years.

As a background it may be pointed out that in 1910 the College of Agriculture presented a carefully considered building program to the Governor and the State legislature, certain buildings in which were erected during the five years following. The war interrupted all construction. After the war the program was revised, but with no great change, and was again presented to the appropriate state authorities in 1920. Some of the structures called for therein have since been provided, notably the building for dairy industry, the large range of glasshouses, with headhouse, for floriculture, ornamental horticulture, and vegetable gardening, the extension of six of the older greenhouses, the insectary, a cold-storage building and packing shed in the orchards, and the large plant science building now nearing completion. The latter will house the five departments of botany, plant pathology, plant breeding, pomology, and floriculture and ornamental horticulture. This building, when fully equipped, will represent a cost just a little less than \$1,500,000. During this post-war period also, and including certain current construction now nearly completed, there have been provided adequate field service buildings for agronomy, plant breeding, apiculture, vegetable gardening, floriculture, a tool barn for pomology, and housing for general plant services, such as grounds, carpentry, bulletin storage, farm repair shop, and garage facilities. There

have been some additions also to the poultry plant. Electric power lines have been carried over the farms to the several field service buildings requiring electric current. With few exceptions the needs for field service buildings, other than in animal husbandry, are now largely supplied. This period has also yielded most of the permanent walks about the college buildings and the thirty-foot wide concrete highway the length of the college grounds along Tower Avenue and toward the animal husbandry buildings, which is now open for traffic. While slightly improved temporary quarters for rural engineering have also been provided, the laboratories for this department are wretchedly inadequate.

AT the present moment in addition to certain of the above-mentioned items nearing completion, work is far advanced on a series of animal nutrition research laboratories to be located in the dairy extension wing, and a group of greatly needed improvements at the fish cultural experiment station (assisted by the State Department of Conservation). These include the elevation of the laboratory and its substantial enlargement, construction of a permanent bridge over the creek, additional ponds, a cooling tank, better control of the water supply, and installation of electric facilities. Funds are available for lighting Tower Avenue, for a farm tool barn, for a calf barn, and for remodeling the interior of the dairy barn.

In the College of Home Economics an appropriation of \$475,000 is available for the main central section of a new home economics building. The fully completed building, without equipment, is estimated to cost \$1,000,000. Plans for the entire

structure are being drawn, and there is some reason to anticipate that the appropriations to complete the entire structure will be forthcoming as construction proceeds. This, at least, is a fervent hope.

AS TO additional requirements, the year 1930 finds the college still working on essentially the building program of 1910, slightly revised in 1920, and now needing only slight additional revision. The remaining needs have therefore had mature consideration. They include the completion of the home economics building, as above noted; both teaching and experimental barns and facilities for various classes of livestock not yet adequately provided; housing for agricultural economics and farm management and for rural engineering, to replace the wholly unsuited and grossly inadequate, not to say unsafe, quarters in which these important departments are now housed; a library building for the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics; housing for entomology and biology, now occupying most inadequate and congested quarters on the upper floors of Roberts Hall; some additional facilities for poultry husbandry, and a few small structures, such as greenhouses, insectaries, and the like. With the new buildings will come needs for additional grading, walks, roads, and lighting. Some interior remodeling of the older buildings, especially of the Roberts Hall group, will be necessitated in order to adapt them to the departments and administrative offices which are permanently to occupy them. Some of these items will be presented to the Legislature of 1930 for consideration. All of these remaining facilities are very urgently required, as the departments con-

cerned are operating under highly adverse conditions, greatly reducing the effectiveness of the work because of lack of facilities which the current work requires.

While the enumeration of these items may leave an impression of magnitude, it is merely because the basic needs of the institutions have never been fully supplied. Most of the needs were foreseen and publicly declared two decades or more ago, and the necessity that they shall be provided has grown increasingly acute with the passage of the years and the steadily increasing demands which farmers have made on the institutions. At current costs, the estimated completion of the plants of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, as foreseen in the outline here presented, will involve additional expenditures approximating \$3,000,000.

In view of the leading importance of New York as an agricultural state, and the existing demands in agricultural education and research, this is not too great an expenditure. When once these basic structures of the colleges have been provided, the major physical necessities for a long time to come will be available, and the additions thereafter, not now foreseen, may be expected to be modest. This statement seems justified by the essentially unchanged character of the physical needs as they have stood substantially since the founding of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University.

FOR the Long Island Vegetable Research Farm at Riverhead, a small laboratory building for the three investi-

gators established there, and a tool shed, are yet required, and funds therefor, approximating \$15,000, are included in current legislative askings.

While independent of the State Colleges, but necessarily to be correlated with the building requirements at Ithaca, are the remaining needs of the State Experiment Station at Geneva, for which the university administration must seek funds. These include appropriations for the urgently required horticultural research laboratory and for a range of experimental greenhouses. These are being given preferential place in the building program at this time, with some indications that the necessary appropriations will be granted by the Legislature of 1930.

Five Thousand Farmers Go To School

By Bristo W. Adams

EVERY year, at least five thousand farmers and farmers' wives make a pilgrimage to Ithaca, regardless of the weather, to get pleasure and profit from the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, whose doors are thrown open to these visitors. The weather affects the attendance to some degree, especially since the automobile has come into use as a means of transportation for those who live within a radius of one hundred miles; but even with the worst of weather the Colleges are fully prepared to take care of a minimum of five thousand visitors. In recent years this figure has generally been exceeded. The program of the week lists several events and any individual can find out almost anything he or she wants to know about practices which will make the duties on the farm and in the home less onerous and more profitable.

The State of New York, through its colleges, entertains these five thousand men, women, and children and promises something for every member of the family. However, since the development of the summer Field Days for the members of the 4H Clubs, the young folks have their innings in the summer time and are somewhat less likely to attend the



SCENE SNAPPED DURING FARM AND HOME WEEK
Group of farmers leaving Bailey Hall after attending the lecture delivered by Governor Roosevelt

winter meeting than they did before the Field Days became an established institution.

The events are so systematically arranged and of such wide variety that the work of the institutions is not greatly interrupted; nor is anyone who attends Farm and Home Week likely to realize that five thousand persons are in attendance. While one group is learning about the best ways to hatch chickens, another group is learning of orchard practices, or how to make draperies, or how to cook, or what is best in home furnishings, or how horses should be shod, or balking tractors made to go.

Yet every day large groups get together in Bailey Hall, which holds at least two thousand, and they may sing or see motion pictures, or listen to state and national

1930. Each day at two o'clock some speaker of prominence gives his message to a responsive audience.

While the college authorities speak of five thousand in attendance, no one on The Hill knows exactly how many come. While thousands register at the booths provided for recording their names, at least hundreds do not register. The farmer and the housewife, being persons of directness, are likely to go immediately to the lecture or other event on the program which is of interest, and they seem to care little for the bother of signing their names. They make a bee-line to the cattle barns, the poultry building, or to the domestic science laboratories. They have never had time for a group picture, because the events of the program follow each other so closely that picture-taking is out of the question.

leaders discuss events important in present-day affairs. Last year and this year, for example, Governor Roosevelt is on the program. In 1929 he gave to the farmers his first report of what the state intended to do for its rural population. This year he will be able to tell what was accomplished in the first year of his administration, and will tell more about what he hopes to bring about for the welfare of country people during

FROM breakfast, until late at night, every minute is occupied. In one week the education of a year is given to the farmer in concentrated doses, but he does not seem to find this dosage hard to take. Walter Main wrote a number of years ago in the *Utica Saturday Globe*, in telling of the value of farmers' week, that farmers have a chance to learn "everything under the sun from shoeing a horse to bacteria in a baby's digestive tract; from raising pigs to trimming bonnets; from potato blight to picking chickens; from cooking tough cuts of meat to raising a colt; from cheese cookery to lengthening the lives of fence posts."

Every hour finds a dozen lectures. Hundreds of classrooms in modern buildings under instructors who have given a lifetime to their subjects, administer to the hungry-minded farmers and housewives.

It is not all one-sided. The farmers ask questions and give their own experiences, even to the point of entering into heated debates.

It is no small job to house and feed the multitude, but the housewives of Ithaca open their doors, at a moderate price, to every one who comes. The students of the college gain experience and value from the contacts with their fellow men and women, and take charge of many of the activities of the week. Student committees on registration, information, housing, ventilation, news writing, and the like are constantly at work. These students help to make Farm and Home Week an oc-

casional in which all of the groups at the Colleges share in the hospitalities.

If a three ring circus may be considered bewildering, the events of Farm and Home Week would be many times more bewildering, were it not for the fact that almost everybody who attends has a definite idea, before he arrives, of the things he wants to see and hear. Unless he is easily distracted, he can begin at eight o'clock in the morning of February

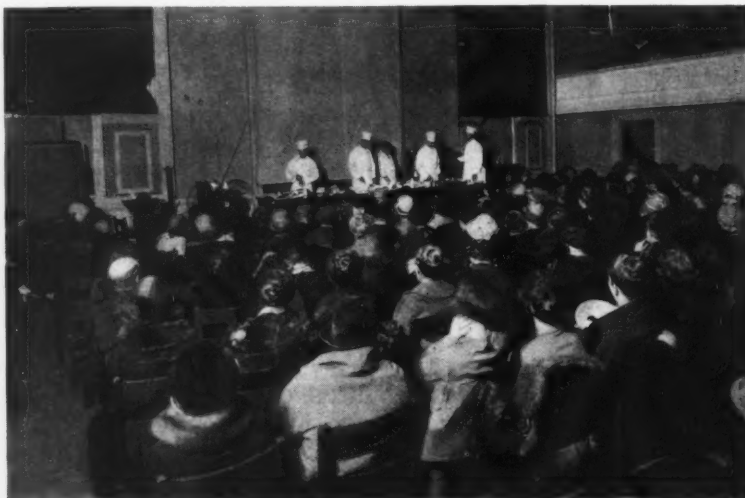
of it. The year after,—looking ahead a bit—will see the most needed expansion in new buildings for the College of Home Economics.

Farm and Home Week is a part of the extension activities of these colleges, by which the benefits which come to the students, who are in attendance for four years, are extended to a larger student body, present for a single week each year. This annual gathering is also likely to have the benefit of new discoveries made by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, one of the two maintained by the state of New York for the benefit of farmers.

Like many large enterprises, Farm and Home Week started in a small way, with comparatively few persons in attendance twenty-three years ago. The endeavor of those at the Colleges has been to make each one bigger and better than the last; the steadily growing attendance seems to indicate

that the endeavors of those at the College have been successful.

Dean Albert R. Mann, as the host of the occasion, welcomes to Farm and Home Week all who can make the trip and assures them that everything will be done for their comfort and their convenience, and that all of the hospitalities, talents, and facilities of the colleges are wholly at the disposal of the people of the state. For the people really own these Colleges, and make them possible. They have an opportunity Farm and Home Week to learn, at first hand, what the colleges are doing, to discharge their obligation to the public.



A DEMONSTRATION IN HOME ECONOMICS
A typical group of farmer's week guests watching an exhibition of culinary technique

10, and pursue one subject until noon on the succeeding Saturday, February 15.

Of the Colleges connected with Cornell University the group made up of the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics is one of the largest; those who see Cornell this February will see at least the outer shell of the largest recent addition to the buildings on the Top of the Hill. By next year, the handsome new building devoted to the plant industries will be open to the Farm and Home Week audience. Even if the crowd is much larger this additional space will easily take care

The Growth of the Geneva Station

By U. P. Hedrick

WORK at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station began March 1, 1882. This Station was the sixth to be established in the United States, the conception of an experiment station having come from Germany in the years following the Civil War. Scientists seeking training in German Universities at that time returned to this country bringing with them glowing accounts of the benefits to be derived by agriculture from the experiment sta-

tions which had for some years been serving German farmers. Agricultural colleges ante-date experiment stations, and when once the leaders in American agricultural colleges and friends of agriculture everywhere in our eastern states learned of the German institutions for research, the movement for stations in this country made rapid headway.

In New York, several agricultural societies were active in bringing about the establishment of the New York Station.

Perhaps the Western New York Horticultural Society, then and now the foremost of its kind in America, took the lead in moulding public sentiment and legislation necessary to the establishment of an experiment station in New York. The State Agricultural Society, the State Grange, Cornell University, and a considerable number of farmers throughout the state also took active parts in the organization of the new station.

The act establishing the station was passed June 26, 1880. The new institution was to be controlled by a Board of ten members made up chiefly of the executive officers of the several agricultural societies. The State Comptroller declared that the law establishing the station with such a Board was in violation of the constitution, and a new bill was passed in August, 1881, providing that the Board consist of members appointed by the Governor.

MEANWHILE, plans were under way for the organization of the station. Some wanted the station to be located at Albany and the experimentation carried on in cooperation with farmers in different parts of the state. Happily, Providence decreed otherwise. Another plan was to have the station connected with Cornell University. While there was much to be said in favor of this plan, probably it was well that it was defeated for the reason that in these early days men trained for scientific research were so few in number that, if the station had been connected with the college, it would have been necessary for its staff to serve both institutions, probably to the disadvantage of the station.

The plan to have an independent institution having been settled upon, it became necessary to choose a site. As might be expected, sites were offered in nearly every part of the state, but finally narrowed down to three—Elmira, Geneva, and Spencerport. In the end the Board selected Geneva, a wise choice since this set the station in the midst of a community probably not excelled in the state in agricultural prosperity and in the intelligence of its agricultural population. The selection turned out wisely for another reason. In and about Geneva were a number of intelligent and loyal supporters of agriculture and of the new institution who fought valiantly in the early days not only for maintenance through appropriations, but to keep the breath of life in the infant institution.

The first Board of Control had difficulty in outlining the work of the station. Few of them seem to have had well established notions of the relation of science to agriculture. Some thought the institution ought to show farmers how to run a farm at a profit, and that therefore the station should be a "paying institution." Another notion was that it should be a publishing bureau to review all that was being found out in the world about agriculture and furnish this information to farmers. There was an opinion, also, that members of the staff should act very largely as expert farm managers to visit, lay out, or plan the practice of farmers upon request. Other constituents of the station in the early days believed that the station was a service laboratory where analyses of foods, soils, water, and feeding stuffs could be made. Still another idea

of the work of the station held by farmer constituents at that time was that the station should be an education institution and that the chief duties of its staff were to speak and write.

FORTUNATELY for the farmers of the state, the first director, E. Lewis Sturtevant, came with a very definite point of view and policy as to the organization and development of the institution. He believed, as has every succeeding director, that the station was organized to do research work in agriculture. With this point of view he surrounded himself with the best-trained men for the several special fields of work in which he expected to develop research. This, too, has been the policy of every succeeding director. Under no other policy could the institution have accomplished what it has for the farmers of the state. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that little by little the whole constituency of the station has come to see very clearly that this is an institution to which they may come for the results of research which they in turn must weave into their farming practices.

Very shortly, the Geneva station and its four or five sister institutions then in existence, became a part of a great system of state stations. In 1887, Congress appropriated money to aid in the establishment of stations in every state in the Union. One might properly, if space permitted, here set forth statistics showing the millions now annually appropriated for these state stations; the number of bulletins, circulars, and reports printed; the number of scientific and administrative workers employed; and the great variety of projects now under way in the fifty or more state institutions. Let a few figures showing the growth of this station suffice.

The New York Station began with a staff of five working in a remodelled dwelling house. The first appropriation called for \$20,000. Now the station staff numbers 62 and its income for 1929 from state and national sources was \$340,910. Its equipment consists of four main station buildings, perhaps a dozen modern buildings, and eleven residences for members of the station staff. These figures are modest indeed as compared to many another station in the country, but one and all of the directors of the Geneva Station have believed that land, buildings, and equipment are not so necessary as well-trained workers.

A NOTABLE change in the management of the New York Station was made by the Legislature of 1923 when its control passed from a station board to Cornell University, which, in its turn, is under the supervision of the Education Department of the State. This association of the Experiment Station with the colleges having to do with agriculture in Cornell University and with its station is in many

ways advantageous to all of the institutions and as time goes on will no doubt prove of greater and greater value to all.

Unlike most of its sister institutions, the New York Station has not attempted to do research work in all of the agricultural industries. It cannot be said that its work in Animal Husbandry and Agronomy, two major industries, has ever been strong. Nor has it attempted work in floriculture, nor, until recently, in vegetable gardening. The two large fields to which it has given most attention are fruit growing and dairying, in both of which fields it may be said that for the half century in which the institution has been in existence no other station has excelled it in quantity or quality of research work.

For the reasons, then, that the Station has always specialized in certain fields of the agricultural industries and devoted little attention to others, it has been thought best after several years' association with the Cornell institutions of agriculture, to stop work in certain fields of agriculture at Geneva and greatly strengthen that in others. Thus, within the past year, the Geneva Station has given up its work in Agronomy and Animal Husbandry. The work in the other fields of agriculture has been divided between the station at Cornell and the station at Geneva, but to set forth the work to be done at the two institutions would require an article—an interesting one, too—quite as long as this.

IT IS, of course, impossible in the space at my command to review the work of the institution. It is not at all adequate but still it gives some idea of the magnitude and value of the work to set down the number of bulletins that have been published in the different fields in which the station has been interested: These are, Agronomy, 42 bulletins; Animal Nutrition, 26; Bacteriology, 73; Botany, 112; Dairy, 155; Horticulture, 95 bulletins, 9 monographs; Entomology, 60. Nor does opportunity offer to give a resumé of the projects now under investigation at the station. It must suffice to say that the director has in his records approximately 150 projects now in force. Studies of these various projects may occupy in time a few weeks, a few months, or several years. Some begun ten years ago are not yet completed. I am sure if you could read over the titles of the bulletins that have been published and the projects now under way with me you would agree that most of the work has served or will serve to the betterment of farm practice.

In closing, it may be said that the Station is ready for larger responsibilities that are ready to fall. It has, I hope, a full conception of its obligations to agriculture. It is a public servant with assigned and well-defined duties which will be performed in the future, as in the past, in an atmosphere of conservative research and a patient truth-loving spirit.

Eight Weeks in the Southern Appalachians

By R. K. Adams

THIS article deals with my experience last summer in the Shenandoah Forest, situated in the hill country of northwestern Virginia. My job lasted eight weeks. It included a great variety of interests, pleasant and otherwise. This was a period of long hours and hard work, work in which you are required to be a jack-of-all-trades and a master of each. Monotony was the least of my worries.

The motor trip from Ithaca to Harrisonburg, Virginia, my immediate objective, was uninteresting save for those few places of historic note. I caught a glimpse of the Potomac and some of the Civil War battlefields. On arriving at Harrisonburg I went through the usual preliminaries of meeting the supervisor and being assigned to a ranger district.

On July 1, I reported for duty at the home of Ranger Garber at the Deerfield district of the Shenandoah National Forest. His young wife was the reception committee. "Mr. Garber was away on business." She received me graciously, stowed my baggage in a room (soon my room), and escorted me to the office. Here I met Mr. Garber's foreman. After exchanging words of introduction, I began work by aiding him as much as possible in his endeavor to place together several variously shaped blocks, which, he seriously explained, might turn out to be a sign board.

After dinner I began work on what is known as telephone construction. This

work with its variety of duties was to occupy me for four weeks. Our crew of four men, including the foreman, laid out the line, dug holes, even cut poles, "planted" the poles, and strung and tied in the line. I became acquainted with the various phases of the work and incidentally had a secret ambition fulfilled, in that I learned to climb telephone poles after the fashion of those men who work for the mere love of the game. Until the novelty wore off, I took considerable pride in donning a pair of climbers and walking up a pole. After the allotment of money ran out for this piece of work, we were employed in trail and telephone maintenance work.

It is of interest to note that a separate allotment of money is given to the ranger for each project that is undertaken. At the end of each fiscal year, he puts in his bid for money as follows: so much for telephone construction, so much for telephone maintenance, etc. It is often the case that those higher up may decrease the amount of money requisitioned by the ranger. Usually this results in the suspension of work on a particular project due to the lack of funds.

Trail and telephone maintenance generally means the brushing out of trails and the repairing of telephone lines. In this work of brush cutting, common scythes and brush hooks are used. A brush hook is a tool similar to an axe, but with a longer, thinner, and an in-curved cutting edge. It was amazing to see the dexterity

and skill of the natives in using these instruments. To me their use was difficult; to them it amounted almost to a pastime.

IN this work we camped out for a week at a time. It was thus that I became well acquainted with the members of the crew. One of our number, a Mr. Gaylor, was what one would call a character, an uneducated man, but whose keen mind and accomplishments were unusual. Mentally, he was always a few jumps ahead of you. He had a story for every occasion; shot a revolver with unerring accuracy; had learned to read and write by himself, and could play a mandolin excellently. The music that came from this instrument had a swing much like that of the "Wreck of the '97," as heard on victrola records. This song, incidentally, was one of his favorites. A characteristic which stood out, perhaps more than any other, was his politeness. This trait seems to be typical of these mountain people as a whole. Even the wildest, tow-headed, bare-footed mountain kid has his "thank ye" for you. These words are at the end of his tongue and it does not require any scowls or urgings from his elders to bring them out.

The remaining work was of considerable variety. In accord with the general practice of the United States Forest Service toward students, Mr. Garber, the ranger, gave me a number of small jobs that would add to my experience. I constructed, painted, and posted signs, aided Mr. Garber in scaling timber, went with him when he inspected logged-over areas to see if the operators conformed to regulations, and did some trail construction work. He explained to me the intricacies of office work, and took me to various parts of the forest to show me planted areas, experimental plots, and those stands of timber which were of particular interest.

The chief problem in the district is fire protection. With the decline of the beef cattle-raising industry, burning for pasturage and other grazing problems are of little consequence. The timber, as a whole, is of poor quality due to heavy selective cuttings and burning in the early days. The chief species are red oak, white oak, black oak, yellow poplar, hard maple, white pine, Virginia scrub pine, and hemlock. Contrary to what one might expect, game is scarce due to early slaughter and the present inadequate game laws. Corn liquor and "razor-backs," famous in most of the hill countries, are a minus quantity. To end as I began with the mention of a motor trip, would be suicide. My trip home is a dark secret.



RANGER GARBER'S CABIN IN THE SHENANDOAH'S FOREST
This little settlement was Mr. Adams' headquarters for eight weeks. It would appear that Mr. Garber is a farmer as well as a forester



NEW YORK 4-H NEWS



PREPARE FOR THE FUTURE

JUNIOR Field Days at Cornell University will be held this year June 25, 26, and 27. This is the great round-up for New York State 4-H Club members, nearly 2500 being in attendance last year.

Starting a few years ago with a small group of 250 club members the attendance has increased progressively from year to year until the numbers have become so large that the University is unable to satisfactorily take care of the group, either in the matter of housing, restaurant facilities, or program.

Number to Attend this Year Limited to 2,000

The University authorities and the county club agents, after thoroughly considering the question, have decided to set up certain qualifications for attendance with the expectation that they will operate to keep the group under 2000 and thus assure suitable accommodations and at the same time permit of a program better suited for the training of those who attend.

For this year, at least, to be eligible to attend, club members must be twelve years of age or older, and must have completed at least one full year of 4-H Club work.

COLLEGE CLUB ACTIVE

At the meeting of the University 4-H Club held at Willard Straight Hall, Friday evening, January 14, arrangements for an active Spring program were gotten under way.

The club is to take an active part in arranging and conducting the 4-H exhibit in Roberts Hall during Farm and Home Week. The exhibit will consist of a section of a typical 4-H Club girl's room and a typical 4-H club boy's room. The theme of the exhibit will be centered on the system of reports and records which each member keeps in relation to appropriate projects. Another portion of the exhibit will be devoted to charts and bulletins with reference to the state and national 4-H program.

Following a discussion of future club activities the entertainment program of the meeting was provided by several members who gave readings and humorous "sketches."

PRODUCTS OF CLUBS INCREASE

The statistics in the report of Professor W. J. Wright, State Club Leader, show that there has been an increase in the numbers and quantities of materials produced by the club members of the state during the past year, in completing their projects.

INTEREST HEIGHTENED AT SHOW

The annual 4-H potato show held at Syracuse on January 9 and 10 in conjunction with the annual meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association was the largest show in the history of 4-H potato project work in New York. Exhibits were displayed at the Hotel Syracuse. Sixteen counties were represented, each with an exhibit consisting of ten plates of five tubers each. The exhibits represented an increase of 30 samples more than the total exhibited at the 4-H potato show held in Utica last year.

First award for the county exhibits went to Delaware County with Oneida, Cortland and Livingston Counties following in the order named. Sweepstake prizes for individual plates were awarded to Kenneth Ackley of Franklin, Delaware County; Charles Dorn, Boonville, Oneida County; Donald Smith Adams Basin, Monroe County; and honorable mention was given to the exhibit of Albert Heidenreich of Brewerton, Onondaga County.

NEW TYPE OF 4-H CLUB FOR GIRLS

ACOUNTRY wide 4-H Club for older girls, the first of its kind in New York State, has been organized in Oneonta, Otsego County. This club provides a means of interesting and holding in club work the older girl who finds herself either alone in her community, one of a group of much younger girls, or unable to attend regular meetings because of being away at school or engaged in some kind of employment.

Only girls above the age of fifteen, not in other regularly organized 4-H Clubs are eligible. The main features of the year's program are "Better Dressed Girls" and "Better Personal Appearance for Every Girl." Lectures, talks, and demonstrations are given in the meetings to help on these subjects. Special problems in clothing are undertaken by members in the period between meetings as home projects.

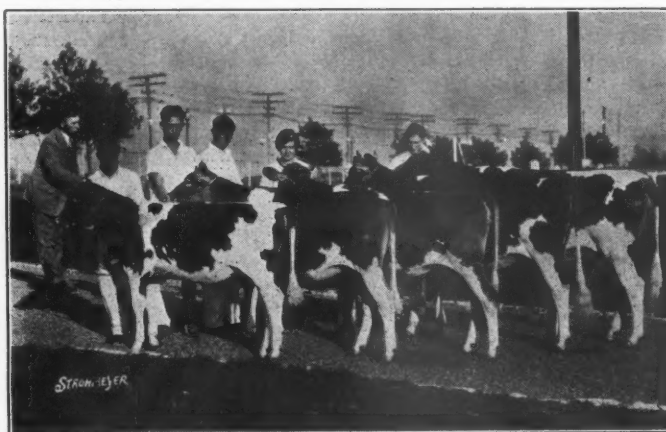
Interest Heightened by Special Topics

Considerable emphasis will be placed on correct parliamentary procedure in the business meetings, and the plan is to have at least one interesting topic other than the project at each meeting.

Credit for this club goes to Miss Edith Cleeland, girl's club agent of Otsego County, who in the two years she has been in the county, has made a special study of the needs of the older girls.

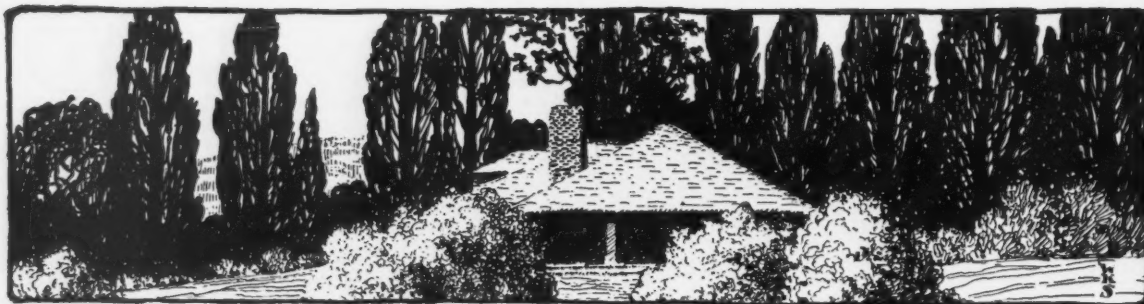
The club members while carrying out the various projects raised 36,657 bushels of potatoes, 25,280 bushels of garden vegetables, planted 1,061,500 forest trees,

raised 2,623 head of livestock, 86,728 head of poultry, canned 9,759 quarts of fruit and vegetables, made more than 10,000 garments and prepared 15,000 dishes of food.



4-H GUERNSEY HEIFERS EXHIBITED AT ST. LOUIS

This Group, Shown by New York State Club Members at the National Dairy Show, Won Third Prize in the National Competition



Through Our Wide Windows

A Word of Welcome

WELCOME to Farm and Home Week. Each year Cornell throws open her halls and campus to the farmers and homemakers of the State. Classes in ag and homecon are suspended and the students are helping in the work of registering, guiding, and entertaining, as well as the actual arranging and demonstrating, that go to make up this annual extension feature of the Colleges. We sincerely hope that all our guests, both those who come to Ithaca, and those who listen to the program broadcast by WEAL, will obtain some morsel of worthwhile information. If each visitor takes home but one idea and puts it into practice, we at the College will consider that the 1930 Farm and Home Week has been a success.

Ho-nun-de-kah

IN THE early part of this century, two different groups of men students in the college of agriculture banded themselves together to form two secret societies. Both groups were seniors. Both offered membership as a reward for effort, one for work along scholastic lines and the other for effort in extra-curricular activities.

The two societies, Helios representing those who had achieved scholastic success and Heb-sa, those whose work was more largely in activities, each elected approximately thirty seniors every year. During the past few years of low registration in the college of agriculture, these two societies have found difficulty in the selection of men for membership. Last spring, following the annual election of members at the end of the junior year, the groups met and discussed their problems. It was found that their great similarity of purpose together with the small number of worthy men made it advisable for the two societies to unite.

This union was accomplished during the fall term. The name, Ho-nun-de-kah, is taken from the Indian. It is the name of a secret society of chieftains of the Iroquois Nations, who originally inhabited the hills and vales surrounding Lake Cayuga. These chiefs gathered around their council fire to discuss the secrets of corn growing.

May the society persist and further its ideals, as did its forebear in the Six Nations, and may the reward of membership spur undergraduates to the putting forth of their best efforts for the good of themselves, their college, and their profession.

Farm—Home

AN amusing story is told of a farm wife who moved into the newly erected barn when her husband failed to provide proper conveniences in the house. The house was old, in need of repair and lacked the necessities—running water and electricity. Tho the details are not certain, the barn probably had electric lights, running water, was warmer, easier to keep clean, and better provided with windows.

This case although extreme illustrates the point that a farm is just as important as a home as it is as a business. This is even

considered in farm accounting, the labor income being the return the farmer gets besides the use of the house and farm products. Probably few COUNTRYMAN readers would find their barn a better place to live than the house, but just remember this—making a home is part of every farmer's business and every possible convenience and comfort should be provided as soon as it can be managed.

A Note to Consumers

SOME of the more powerful private interests are fighting with every weapon at their command to prevent the Farm Board from continuing its present policies. Obviously the creation of organizations by means of which farmers can help themselves will prove detrimental to certain interests, and these concerns will oppose any move to aid or create new competitors in the field.

Consumers are wondering which side they should support, because the effect on the consumer's pocketbook is uncertain. If organizations were set up that are not needed, the cost of handling a crop or product would certainly be increased, but the Farm Board is trying to aid only the organizations which furnish needed functions. When such an organization is started it may effect savings which will accrue to the consumer as well as the producer. Often the amount paid by consumers for a farm product has very little relation to what the farmer gets.

When a farmer-owned organization can eliminate needless processes and costs, and give the consumer a better product with better service at a lower price the organization should be aided. Consumers should back the work of the Farm Board if only to help themselves; while through these organizations the farmer helps himself.

Tariff Hypocrisy

REGRETTABLY enough, many people habitually think that what is best for them is best for mankind. They not only say so and argue their point; they actually believe it automatically and unquestionably just because their financial interest dictates that belief.

Many of the people who argue pro and con on the tariff problem are in this class. Certainly every one should look after his own interest, for no one else will; but why disguise one's feelings as philanthropy? To be more specific—many of us in New York State favor an increase in the tariff rates on milk products, for these increases would keep out some foreign products and milk producers in this state would benefit. We do not claim however that these increases will benefit all mankind. In fact the tariff increase might injure farmers in foreign countries.

Tariffs may help us to maintain a higher standard of living than other countries, tariffs may aid one industry or class at the expense of another, but let us not be deluded into thinking that anyone is urging a tariff for philanthropic reasons, or that there are many tariffs that do not injure someone.

THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN wishes to do four things: publish interesting alumni notes, furnish campus news, present the latest agricultural information, and stimulate boys and girls to seek the aid of their State Colleges in order that they may lead fuller and finer lives.



Former Student Notes

'06

Doctor H. A. Ross, former Professor of Farm Management at Cornell, is now head of the Bureau of Economics at the Borden Company in New York. Doctor Ross graduated from the University of Illinois, and earned his doctor's degree at Cornell. His present address is Chatsworth Gardens Apartments, Larchmont, New York.

'08

Lewis A. Toan was recently elected as a director of the Empire State Potato Club. He has a large farm near Perry, New York, and specializes in certified seed potatoes.

Harold D. Hall is running a dairy farm in Hartford, New York with a grade A market. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children—Mary, 11 and Robert, 9. Their address is Smith's Basin, New York, R. D. 2.

Fred Hall is running a general farm in Hartford, New York. He has a large dairy herd, a maple sugar grove, poultry, and potatoes. He sells machinery and fertilizer as a side-line. He has one son Lester, age 11.

Charles Qua owns a general farm in Hartford Hills. His address is Smith's Basin, New York.

'11

J. Pachano, who is working for the Department of Agriculture of Ecuador, South America, is visiting Porto Rico with the special mission of studying the organization and work of the Insular Department of Agriculture, and securing the service of competent personnel to form the nucleus of the technical staff of an Experiment Station which they are planning to establish at Quito, Ecuador.

'13

Alonzo G. Allen is farming near Waterville, New York. Potatoes seem to be his specialty, for at the annual convention of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association his products won the sweepstakes for the best 32 tuber samples of all varieties, the first prize for Green Mountains, and the Empire State Potato Club

award for the best 150-pound sack of potatoes.

George W. Lamb is managing his 425 acre farm near Hubbardville, New York. He was recently elected to the executive committee of the New York State Vegetable growers Association.

'14

Mr. and Mrs. Roger Cross announce the arrival of Laura Bristol Cross. They live at Fayetteville, New York.

Dudley Alleman is now with the J. D. Bates Advertising Agency, 1100 Statler Building, Boston, Massachusetts. His address is Main Street, Hingham, Massachusetts.

Demetrios Chrysochoides is in charge of the Iris Poultry Farm, Alexandria, Egypt. This is one of the largest poultry farms in that country. Since leaving Cornell he has had extensive and successful experience in operating several large poultry enterprises in different countries, notably Greece to Egypt and from Egypt to other countries.

Ray Huey is associate statistician of the Bureau of Statistics, New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. Mr. and Mrs. Huey live at Voorheesville, New York. They have two boys—Charles and Robert.

'15

Y. S. Djang is executive secretary of the International Famine Relief Commission, Peiping, China.

R. J. Wasson received his M.A. degree in 1929 at Columbia University. He is now superintendent of three grade schools in Colorado Springs, where he has taught for several years.

'16

B. W. "Birge" Kinne is now living at Dobbs Ferry, New York. "Birge" was business manager of the CORNELL COUNTRYMAN during the year of 1915-1916.

Edward Ludwig was recently elected president of the Kiwanis Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. "Ed" conducts a florist shop in Pittsburgh.

Raymond P. Sanford was recently called to the important position of Head

Resident of a religious social center to be established in South Chicago under the Congregational Missionary and Extension Society. This project involves units to be erected at an estimated cost of \$250,000. Mr. Sanford had had experience in mission work in New York City; later he became minister of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church and director of the Spring Street Social Settlement; then for four years he had been executive minister in charge of activities and the financial program of the Brick Church of Rochester. Thus Mr. Sanford has been chosen as the man best qualified to direct this new enterprise. He is living at 3029 East Side Street, Chicago, Illinois.

H. C. Zen is secretary of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, Peiping, China.

'17

Mary S. Albertson is teaching in the science department of the West Palm Beach High School. She spends her summers studying in New York City.

Fred B. Merrill, M.F. 1921, is now state forester at Jackson, Mississippi.

R. L. Gillett is statistician in charge, Bureau of Statistics, New York Department of Agriculture and Markets. This bureau works in cooperation with the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A. Crop and livestock estimates and dairy statistics are his principal lines of work. Mr. and Mrs. Gillett have four children—Mary Ellen, Ruth, Roy, and Edna. Their address is Delmar, New York, R. D. 1.

H. J. Evans was elected regional vice-president of the New York State Vegetable Growers Association for the eastern section of the state. His home is in Mineola, Long Island, New York.

'18

M. G. McPherson is teaching poultry at the State School in Morrisville. Mac has one boy and two girls.

F. L. Tai is assistant professor of plant pathology at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China.

S. C. Teng, a graduate student 1925-1928, is assistant professor of plant pathol-

ogy at the National Central University, Nanking, China.

'19

C. C. Chen took graduate work at Cornell in 1926-1928. He is now secretary of the Shantung Branch of the International Famine Relief Commission, Tsinan, China.

L. V. Lodge received his M.F. degree from Yale in 1920, and immediately went with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. In 1927 he was transferred to the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He lives at 401 West 118th Street, New York City.

William D. Comings worked as timber estimator for the James D. Lacey and Company from 1919-1922. He is now a forester employed by the Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and his work is chiefly in connection with the purchase and management of timberland in the south. His address is Room 1304, 230 Park Avenue, New York City.

Irwin H. Bernhardt is transportation engineer for the Continental Baking Company. He and Mrs. Bernhardt, and one daughter, Evelyn Anne, live at 413 South Oak Street, Clarendon, Virginia.

Ronald Colston is assistant to sales-manager of the Purina Mills, manufacturers of checkerboard feeds for livestock and poultry. He is located at 835 South 8th Street, St. Louis, Missouri. "Ronnie" is the proud father of one child—Laraine, ten months old.

We regret that in the January issue of the COUNTRYMAN the name of Fred E. Heinzelman '22 was used under the picture on the page corresponding to this and also in the accompanying article. No doubt Fred or any other man would have been proud to have been connected with so attractive a family, yet, credit should be given where credit is due. The name of E. C. Heinsohn '15 should have appeared.

Henry H. Luning has been with Swift and Company since graduation. For the last five years he has been in foreign service in England and Continental Europe. His present address is Little House B, Maresfield Gardens, London, England.

The wanderlust seized Helen Acomb, so she obeyed it and "knocked about" seeing most of the states in the union. She has taught home economics four years, and for the past five has been in Florida. Her present address is Box 2372 West Palm Beach, Florida.

Patrick F. Powers re-entered the army in 1920. After three years service in Hawaii, he came back to the states. In 1929 he graduated from the graduate school of Business Administration with the M.B.A. degree. He is now on duty as 1st Lieutenant Chemical Warfare Service,

U. S. Army at the Office, Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Munitions Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Powers have two children—Patrick W. and Barbara Ann.

To Stanley B. Duffies graduation did not mean a cessation of study. After supervising advanced registry testing for three months in 1920, he was employed by the Four-Wheel Drive Auto Company of Clintonville, Wisconsin in sales work from March 1921 to October 1925. He then took one term of Commerce and Business at George Washington University and the second term at the University of Wisconsin. He has been with the Swift and Company since July 1926, being transferred to the main office in November 1929. His address is 8123 Ingleside Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A. R. Bean has been in partnership with his brother, M. R. Bean '18 in the retail feed business at McGraw, New York.

Katherine E. Crowley has taught home Economics in Auburn and Rochester. She is now teaching in the Washington Junior High School. Her address is 138 Plymouth Avenue, Rochester, New York.

Sidney C. Doolittle is advertising manager of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, going with the company directly after graduation as assistant to the manager, and succeeding him in 1922. He is married and has one

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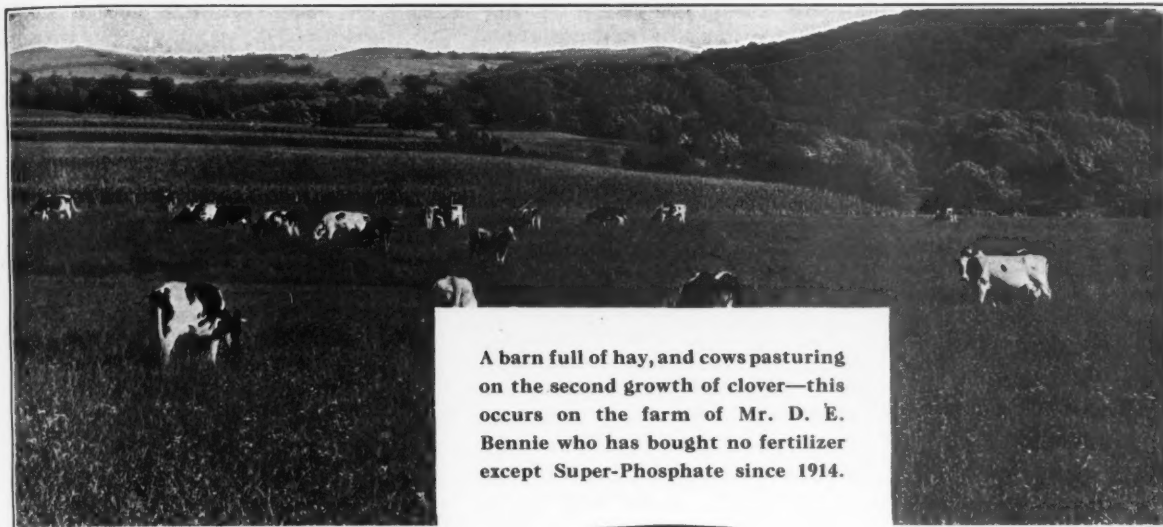
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A barn full of hay, and cows pasturing on the second growth of clover—this occurs on the farm of Mr. D. E. Bennie who has bought no fertilizer except Super-Phosphate since 1914.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE — —

The Key to Better Crops

PHOSPHORIC ACID—the fertilizing constituent of Super-Phosphate—is the one plant food of which there is no adequate farm supply. Though soils generally yield up enough potash for crop needs, and though animal manure, legumes, and turned under plant material can be made to supply enough ammonia to maintain fertility, phosphoric acid *must* be purchased by New York State farmers.

This can be done most effectively with Super-Phosphate, for it carries no other plant food than that one which farms must get from an outside source. When used with manure, Super-Phosphate has the further function of retarding the loss of valuable ammonia, which may otherwise escape by leaching or fermentation.

On the farm of Mr. D. E. Bennie, of Cortland, N. Y., no other fer-

tilizer than Super-Phosphate has been purchased for 15 years. With manure from twenty odd cows and the benefits from growing clover, an annual expenditure of approximately \$80 for Super-Phosphate has been sufficient to make possible the following *average* schedule of production from this 90 acre hill farm.

An average of over 160,000 lbs. of milk—
Worth about \$4500

Between 8 and 15 tons of hay to sell—
Worth about \$140

Between 50 and 70 tons of cabbage—
Worth about \$700

Between 500 and 1200 bu. of potatoes—
Worth about \$700

To make it easier for dairymen to follow this college-approved fertilizing program, the G.L.F. offers to its patrons G.L.F. 16% Stable Super-Phosphate, which gives the usual benefits at a saving in price.

The **G.L.F.**

COOPERATIVE G. L. F. EXCHANGE, INC., ITHACA, N. Y.

son, William M. B. His address is 300 Taplow Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

Minna G. Roese has been dietitian in the Food Clinic at Boston, Mass., dietitian at Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, and also at Lane C. Staford Hospital, San Francisco, California. At present she is consulting dietitian in Buffalo, New York. Her address is 114 McKinley Avenue, Kenmore, New York.

Shorter hours and more pay, after four years on his home farm, has convinced Harold Van M. Fuller that his change to the Corona Company was wise. He is now general inspector at the Groton plant of the L. C. Smith Corona Typewriter Company. One boy, Irving Leslie, age ten months, is another of Harold's prides. His address is Groton, New York.

Louis E. Smith decided that yeast contained more vitamins than butter and hence might benefit mankind more by entering the yeast business. At any rate, after six years in the butter business in Louisville, Detroit, and Indianapolis, he joined the Standard Brands Incorporated (successor to the Fleischmann Company). Three more years in Louisville then "they sent me yeast." He has been in Cincinnati, Ohio since September, acting as purchasing agent in charge of automotive equipment. Louis is married and intends to bring up his children (when they arrive) on yeast.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayo A. Darling are the parents of three sons—Mayo Jr., James

Edward, and Herbert E. Mrs. Darling was formerly Evalina Bowman. They live at 89 Riverview Avenue, Waltham, Massachusetts.

For two years after graduation, Violet Brundidge taught domestic science in New Jersey. She is now Mrs. H. J. Scheifele and the mother of three children—Gene Louise, Harry John Jr., and John Fletcher. Mr. and Mrs. Scheifele live at 436 Broad Street, Oneida, New York.

M. M. Gale is now employed in the National Bank at Groton, New York.

Miss Martha E. Quick is now head of the Exact Science department at the Munger Intermediate School in Detroit, Michigan. Miss Quick earned her M.S. degree in 1928. Her address in Detroit is 13525 Turner Avenue.

James M. Nelson has now been handling Group Insurance in St. Louis, Missouri, for five years. Before this he was on a Poultry Farm in Pouling, New York, during the years 1922-1924. Mr. Nelson is married and has no children. His present address is 5617 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.

Howard B. Ortner has stayed close to Cornell since graduation. He serves as director of intra-mural athletics and coaches the Cornell basketball team. In the summer he is a director in a boys' camp in northern Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Ortner have one little girl, Gretchen, two and one-half years. Their address is 109 Irving Place, Ithaca, New York.

T. Robert Schweitzer has just completed his fifth year with the Ward Baking Company. Previously he was city chemist for Akron, Ohio for three years. Since February 1929 he has been chief chemist for the Ward Company. His address is 10747 88th Street, Ozone Park, Long Island, New York.

A. C. Shaw has had wide experience as a forest supervisor in many eastern states and also in the states of Arkansas, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Virginia. He is now forest supervisor in the United States Forest Service in Florida. His address is Box 1615 Pensacola, Florida.

J. A. Newlander is associate animal husbandman at the Vermont Experiment Station. He received his M.S. degree in 1921 and since then has been teaching in Burlington, Vermont and has been engaged in experiment work for the experiment station there. He and Mrs. Newlander have one daughter, Barbara Jean.

Malcolm Hinrichs Field for four and one half years has been associated with the New York Telephone Company in Brooklyn, New York as outside-plant engineer. Mr. Field was married in 1928. Their home is located at 224 Henry Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Robert E. De Pue is in the sales department of the Plankinton Packing Company, a meat packing company. Any mail sent in care of the company to Milwaukee, Wisconsin will reach him.

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Special Sunday Dinners—Chicken, Turkey
Steak or Duck—\$1.50

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Same Location

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State Street

Ithaca

Trust Company

CAPITAL \$400,000

SURPLUS \$400,000

UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 56,190

DEPOSITS JAN. 1, 1930

\$7,887,473.90

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J. R. Robinson	R. B. Williams

J. M. Larson set out to see the world after graduation. He toured fifteen of our own states, but when he "hit" Oregon he just couldn't proceed any further. Oregon seemed to have that irresistible "it" for him. He was a theatre owner for seven years, but now owns a service station. Two boys, John Richard and Robert Frank, should prove of great help to their dad some day.

'20

Nathan E. Aldrich has been with the Eastern Department of the Home Insurance Company for three years. Before that he had had experience farming and later was with the International Harvester Company for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich have two daughters, Helen Myrtle and Barbara Ruth. Their address is 15 Moreland Avenue, Trenton, New Jersey.

Herbert M. Blanche was landscape architect with Olmsted Brothers of Brookline, Massachusetts five years. He is now superintendent of the Finger Lakes State Parks Commission with whom he has been the past five years. He is married and has two daughters, Nancy Katherine and Marie Elizabeth. They are living on the Cayuga Heights Road, Ithaca, New York.

James "Jimmie" M. Beiermeister has been selling grain and feed in eastern New

York since the day after graduation. He writes: "Looks like the future meant more selling grain and gradually getting old, but enjoy a Cornell game or get-together more than ever. These occasional reunions and those two daughters, Jean McPherson and Ruth Esther, should compensate for the hardship of growing old. He is living at 7 Brunswick Road, Troy, New York.

Not satisfied with a B.S. degree, Alberta Dent came back to Cornell and received her M.S. degree in 1927. For the past two and one-half years she has been assistant professor of Home Economics in the New Jersey College for women. Her address is 143 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

B. M. Eagle has been doing investment banking since graduation. He is now vice-president in charge of Investment Department of American Southern Trust Company. Mr. Eagle has one daughter, age three and one-half years, Ada Marie. His address is 410 E. 7th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Kenneth C. Estabrook is now assistant manager of the Eastern Farm Department of the Home Insurance Company. He supervises fire insurance on farm property, hail insurance on growing crops, standing timber insurance, and insurance of similar character. Ken and Mrs. Estabrook have two children—Kenneth Lang and Janet

Florence. His address is 141 E. Milford Drive, Syracuse, New York.

Edward Collins is a prosperous dairyman and feed dealer at Barneveld, New York.

E. L. Plass is an enterprising poultry man and Grange leader at Arlington, New York.

H. A. Stevenson may be found in the Agricultural Department of the McMillan Book Company on Lower Fifth Avenue, New York City. Steve lives at Ardsley and has two children.

Except for a year of dietary survey work with the Home Economics Department at Washington, D. C., Esther De Graff has been teaching household arts. She is now teaching at the Hackett Junior High School in Albany, New York. Her address is 426 Hudson Avenue.

Bryant D. Dain is now with the Dain Lumber Company, wholesale and commission dealers in lumber. He was formerly with the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, and from 1925-1929 was with the Union Lumber Company, Chicago, Illinois. His address is Barrington, Illinois.

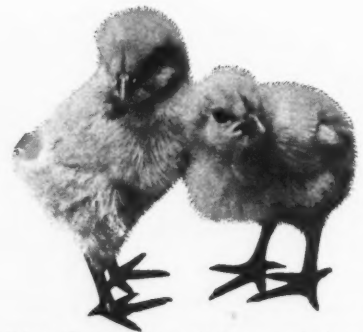
Louise A. Schuyler has been employing her domecon training to good advantage. She owns and operates a Home-Maid Bake Shop at 444 James Street, Syracuse, New York.

OATMEAL

Works Wonders With

BABY CHICKS

For rapid growth and strong, healthy bodies, feed your baby chicks FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER, a balanced mash with an oatmeal base, prepared by The Quaker Oats Company



WHAT these fuzzy little birds will be depends on what they are fed *now*. You'll be delighted at the results if you feed them the *oatmeal* feed.

Oatmeal—as blended in Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter—contains the nourishment necessary to transform these little fellows into husky, vigorous layers, and meat birds that bring top market price. Quaker Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter minimizes *coccidiosis*, *anemia* and other ills that make inroads among young chicks.

Chicks like it, too. It disappears like magic into the tiny crops. So finely is it ground, so thoroughly is it mixed by modern machinery that with every mouthful, the baby chick gets some of each valuable ingredient—molasses, cod liver oil, cod liver meal, essential proteins, important minerals—and all in proper proportion. Each has its part in the baby chick's diet.

Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter goes farther and does more. And every portion goes to build strong, capable organs, better blood, robust bodies, sound flesh.

We'll be glad to show you how to save time, labor and money—how to get better laying pullets and plumper meat birds with Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter and Ful-O-Pep Fine Chick Feed. Just mail the coupon. THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

FREE—Let us send you our latest booklet on the care and feeding of baby chicks. Costs nothing and will well repay you for writing

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FUL-O-PEP CHICK STARTER

THIS IS NUMBER FIVE OF A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO COLLEGE MEN

Years Ahead

**IN WORK
OUTPUT
ADAPTABILITY
AND EASE
OF HANDLING**



YOU expect vastly more in a tractor today than you did ten years ago. Step by step mechanical progress and improvements have been going on ever since the first gas tractor was made way back in the early 90's.

The new Model "L" Case Tractor surpasses anything you have been accustomed to look for in a tractor. While it is only a year since this tractor was introduced, there are several thousand now in daily use in the United States, Canada and foreign countries. Their happy and satisfied owners maintain it is *years ahead in work output, all around usefulness, and ease of handling.*

Here are a few of the features that have been developed to an unusual degree:

1. Powerful engine with renewable cylinder sleeves.
2. Heavy 3-bearing crankshaft drilled for pressure lubrication.
3. Highly efficient oil-type air cleaner.
4. Hand operated clutch. One man can hook or unhook the tractor from any machine while standing on the ground.
5. Low, roomy platform—adjustable seat.
6. Efficient and durable heavy roller chain drive, enclosed and operating in oil.
7. Three speeds forward— $2\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{4}$ and 4 miles per hour.
8. Irreversible steering gear—13 ft. outside turning radius.

A complete technical description of this tractor will be gladly mailed.

J. I. CASE CO., Inc., Racine, Wis.

CASE

QUALITY MACHINES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING



A similar tractor is now also available in a smaller size—the Model "C"

The Backbone of America's Meal

Bread and butter is the backbone of America's meal—three times per day and every day in the year.

The Wyandotte Products have an important part in making this mammoth meal pleasing. Three Wyandotte Products are used by America's leading Creameries for keeping machinery and equipment clean, while a fourth—

Wyandotte C. A. S.

Wyandotte Cream Acidity Standardizer

is used in the manufacture of butter.

Wyandotte C. A. S. gives the following six advantages:

- (1) Quickly standardizes the acidity of milk or cream.
- (2) Saves butterfat.
- (3) Improves keeping qualities
- (4) Improves texture and flavor.
- (5) Eliminates neutralized flavor.
- (6) Makes pasteurizing and cooling more efficient.



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U. S. A.

Offices in 50 Principal Cities

C. K. Sibley has been teaching during the school year, and as he puts it "knocking around the country during the summer." Now that he has married Virginia Allen '29 he may have to change his summer program. He is teaching science in the John Burroughs County day school in Missouri. His address is Box 1021, R.D. 2, Clayton, Missouri.

George H. Stanton has started the Stanton Real Estate and Insurance Company. He is located at 16 Church Street, Montclair, New Jersey.

F. L. Dumond has charge of the nature study program in the Kent City Museum, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Martin G. Beck is now owner of a dairy farm in Freeville, New York. The farm consists of 240 acres. Besides dairy cattle he also has many chickens, and raises some potatoes and cabbages. Mr. Beck has worked up to this fall on different farms at various times since he graduated from Cornell. Any mail will reach him if addressed to R.D. 12, Freeville, New York.

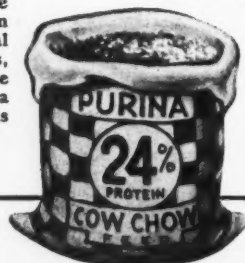
(Continued on page 144)



—and tell dad to
remember me to the cows
that sent me to college.

A LETTER from Son! As Mother reads, Dad learns that his boy has just earned a grade of 94 in "Feeds and Feeding"...that he has just picked up an inside pointer on the curing of alfalfa...that he has just the most lovely new girl...and finally, at the close..."tell Dad to remember me to the cows that sent me to college." This good-natured remark probably takes Dad back to the last words he said to Son the day he left, "Boy, it's the cows, not me, that are sending you to college."

Son will bring many new things back home. Among them, of course, will be new pointers on ways of feeding. He will know why Cow Chow is such a good feed, though Dad long ago learned the thing he wanted to know about Cow Chow...simply that it's just good feed! This he learned by giving Cow Chow the severest test known...the test of actual feeding. What he discovered can best be told by reprinting in part a recent news item which read: "A national survey of 323,801 cows, fed all sorts of feeds, reveals that Purina Cow Chow produces one extra quart of milk per cow daily at no extra cost." That's enough to send hundreds of Sons to college!



Our First Agricultural Banquet

(Continued from page 128)

Agriculture" to a "Department of Agriculture" and then to gradually evolve from a small to one of the largest "Colleges of Agriculture" have a keen realization that it has been a long, hard but glorious struggle.

Here as everywhere large accomplishments are the result of the untiring devotion of strong personalities. In the building of our own New York State College of Agriculture through all of the years a long list of "trail blazers"—both men and women—have built themselves into the institution. They have done honor to themselves and Cornell.

In tying up the past to the present three names stand out conspicuously as responsible for wise leadership during three important phases of Agricultural Department and College growth. Former Director Roberts, in patient devotion and wisdom laid a solid foundation. Former Dean Bailey with large vision, high idealism and masterful leadership built the strong superstructure; and our own Dean Mann through untiring effort and efficient administration is extending the foundations, elevating the superstructures and building over all a permanent roof.

THE development of the modern Agricultural College has called for devotion, loyalty, patience and faith in the cause of Agriculture. On many occasions



Cornell Agricultural Association.

These Engravings Which Appeared in The Cornellian are Striking Examples of Mrs. Comstock's Skill.

it has been a succession of skirmishes, sieges, long drawn out battle lines with first, second, and third line trenches to be taken, covering the entire United States and the world. This fight for the rights of agriculture in education, research, legislation and finance has been a heroic struggle in which many presidents, deans, directors, professors and legislators throughout the United States have gone down or "over the top" fighting in the defense of agriculture. But the victory of agricultural education has been won or is in sight.

In our desire to do honor to the long list of agricultural patriots to whose vision and courage we owe our present agricultural advancement, we, of Cornell, should realize that he, who said he would found

an institution where "any person may find instruction in any subject," our far visioned founder, Erza Cornell, struck the most effective blow in the emancipation of the farmer through education.

This should remind us of our responsibilities, while at Cornell and later, to take an active part in all of those affairs which best express a glowing pride in our profession and zeal in its advancement, a growing agricultural consciousness. This

will be expressed in active participation in agricultural college activities, since these are training courses for larger events in world affairs. The support of the agricultural Banquets, Barbecues, Agricultural Assemblies and other similar functions are both a privilege and an obligation and have their perfect counterpart later in the Grange, the Farm Bureau, and the commodity and community organizations in the business world.

THE OLD FARM AT CORNELL

Tune: "There is Music in the Air"

ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

Written especially for the occasion.

1.

When Dawn her bowstring drew—
When her brightest arrows fell—
They touched the meadows green
That surround our fair Cornell.
Hovering rains brood gently o'er,
Winds their secrets love to tell
To the grass and bending grain
On the old farm at Cornell.

2.

The waves below that break
On Cayuga's fern-clad shore,
In white caps raise their heads,
Lifting high to see still more
Of the land that far above
On the hill in silence lies,
Basking in the sun that shines
Warmly down from pensive skies.

3.

'Tis land that tells the world
How to mine the depths below
And change the buried gold
Into harvests' ruddy glow.
Great the power of brain with brawn!
You have taught the lesson well,
And your sons will think and work
Though they're far from you, Cornell.

4.

Oft golden harvests store
You have reaped from hill and dell;
A store of loyal love
You have reaped from us, Cornell.
You have given our hearts new warmth
And our hands new strength can tell—
While both hearts and hands shall show
Truest faith in you, Cornell.

HERC THE HELPER

No. 1—INTRODUCING THE FARMERS' NEW HIRED HAND



HERC THE HELPER, HERCULES POWDER CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

DEAR HERC:

PLEASE SEND ME YOUR FREE BOOKLET, "HERCOMITE ON THE FARM" WHICH TELLS HOW TO USE EXPLOSIVES IN AGRICULTURAL BLASTING

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Former Student Notes

(Continued from page 142)

Loraine Van Wagenen is an instructor in the State School of Agriculture at Canton, New York. She was dietitian at the Jefferson Medical College Hospital in Philadelphia for five years. In 1927 she received her M.S. from Cornell. Her address is 51 Park Street, Canton, New York.

'21

"Don" Ries is at Penn State as extension entomologist teaching the farmers the art of spraying. Mrs. Ries is a graduate of Pomona College and took her advanced degree at Cornell.

T. H. Shen is assistant professor of plant breeding at the University of Nanking, Nanking, China. Dr. Shen received his Ph.D. degree from Cornell in 1927.

Dr. L. S. West is Professor in Biology and Eugenics at the Battle Creek College, Michigan.

'25

J. F. Bodger is with his father raising seeds and bulbs. Harvesting and shipping over one hundred acres of narcissus bulbs is enough to keep anyone out of mischief. He lives at 832 South Gage Street, El Monte, California.

L. J. Howlett is still on his old job as instructor in agronomy and farm management at the Morrisville State School of

Agriculture. Howlett is secretary and treasurer of the New York State Association of Agriculture Teachers.

Samuel B. Dorrance is doing Junior Extension Work in Cayuga County. He finds this work very enjoyable and was pleased to see the 4-H Club page appear in this magazine. His address is 169 Chapin Street, Canadaigua, New York.

'26

James E. Frazer is teaching general science, geography, shop work, and coaches athletics at the Lance School for Boys. Mr. and Mrs. Frazer are at home at 4 De Forest Avenue, Summit, New York.

R. C. Sutliff is teaching agriculture in DeRuyter, New Woodstock, Munsville and Madison. His headquarters are at the Morrisville State School.

'28

"Herm" Agle is back at the home farm at Eden, New York after a brief but interesting experience growing crops for a Maryland canning factory.

In reply to the question "Are you married?", Fernando Chardon writes, "Not yet, but it won't be long now!" Anyhow he is having a good time serving as assistant agronomist in the staff of the Porto Rican Insular Experiment Station. He is doing special research work on pineapple, sugar cane, and cotton fertilizers. His address is Rio Piedras, Rorto Rico, care of the Insular Experiment Station.

Katharine Ellen Fradenburgh and E. Harold Hinman, an assistant in Biology, were married during the Christmas vacation.

Lelah Agnes Rouch and Carl M. Crane were married November 30, 1929. They are living at Ontario, New York.

James B. Taylor, jr., recently accepted the position of assistant manager of the Northampton Hotel at Northampton, Massachusetts. He will also act as hockey coach of the team representing one of the nearby preparatory schools.

'29

Mr. and Mrs. Claire Safford are living in St. Louis, Missouri. He is connected with the St. Louis University Medical College.

Charles C. Clavell and R. J. Bird are working as assistants in the soil survey of the Porto Rican Island. This survey is being carried on in cooperation with the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Arthur G. West is assistant county agent in Suffolk County at Riverhead, Long Island. He writes that he is working with Walter Bean '28 who is now manager in that county, and successor to "Ed" Foster '25 who was recently appointed General Secretary of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation. He adds: "Walt" and "Ed" are still single having withstood the advances of Long Island damsels.

3 Big Ways

in which Diamond can be profitably used by the average farmer:

1. As the chief protein ingredient of the dairy ration.
2. As a cheaper source of good egg-producing protein for the laying mash. (As a part replacement for meat scraps.)
3. As an important ingredient of the high-protein supplement to whole corn in hog feeding.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is particularly suited (by its analysis and grind) to function efficiently in all three of these tasks... If you're an alumnus, running your own farm, why not be among those who are profiting in this manner with Diamond? If you're an undergraduate, why not paste this in your hat or file it in your memory for future reference?

Complete details for feeding Diamond will be given free. Write:

RATION SERVICE DEPT.
Corn Products Ref'g Co.
17 Battery Place New York City



40% Protein Guaranteed

READY MIXED FEEDS CONTAINING DIAMOND ARE GOOD FEEDS

For Pleasure and Profit

Farm and Home Week at Cornell

February 10 to 15

Something for Every Member of the Family

Round-Up Club

CAFETERIA

*Every Noon of Farm and Home Week
Animal Husbandry Building*



Students' Livestock Show

Thursday, February 13

Musical Satisfaction . . .

. . . that is just what we are able to give you down here in our well equipped Music Store. Every branch of the business is well covered with an adequate stock.

Prompt and efficient service is expected and received by our clientele.

. . . Stop by . . . you might be pleasantly surprised.

HICKEY'S LYCEUM MUSIC STORE

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You cannot go wrong -

by buying new shoes for style,
durability and comfort
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We Guarantee all
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*We're glad to
announce
that*

"SPRING CLOTHES" *cost less!*

We are presenting the Spring 1930 clothes right now and, due to manufacturing economies, they cost less for equal quality than any time since 1915. We want to show you fine cheviots and worsteds at \$37.50 and \$44.50 for two trousered suits.

W. J. REED

FAMOUS SPEAKERS TO ADDRESS FARM AND HOME WEEK GUESTS

Governor F. D. Roosevelt and President
Livingston Farrand Will Speak
in Bailey Hall

THE twenty-fourth annual Farm and Home Week will be held the week of February 10 to 15 inclusive. The College has nearly completed plans for this week which will make it one of the best ever given. The program consists of several noted speakers in addition to members of the faculty. There will also be entertainment each evening.

There will be a series of nationally known speakers at two o'clock each day and a few at the hours of ten and eleven o'clock. Among the speakers at two o'clock will be Dean A. R. Mann, who will give the address of welcome on Monday; Livingston Farrand, president of the University, will speak on national and international observations; Charles M. Gardner of Springfield, Massachusetts will give an address on Wednesday; Frances Perkins, from the State Department of Labor, who will speak on "Industrial Life, a Necessity for Healthy Rural Life" on Thursday, and Governor F. D. Roosevelt will give an address on Friday.

In addition there will be several other nationally known speakers. F. H. Sexauer, President of the Dairyman's League will speak on the present milk situation on Tuesday at twelve o'clock. Elizabeth Arthur, a lecturer from New York, will be in charge of a round table for grangers on Wednesday at eleven o'clock.

Band Concert on Program

Members of the faculty will speak on the subject they are teaching daily. There will be a band concert given by the Ithaca Military Band, which is associated with the Conservatory of Music.

The programs have been so arranged so that those interested in any one subject will be able to follow one series of lectures and demonstrations on that subject.

Exhibits will be one of the outstanding features of the week. The departments giving exhibits are: animal husbandry, entomology, forestry, home economics, and rural engineering. Special notice should be called to the minds of Farm and Home Week guests of the exhibition given by the home economics department. Information will be offered on correspondence courses, and on 4-H Club work.

As usual there will be the Farm Life Challenge Contest on Monday evening, the Eastman State on Thursday evening, and the Kermis plays on Friday evening.

KERMIS AGAIN

Kermis, an organization of students at the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, for the sole purpose of developing local dramatic talent and helping in the entertainment of our annual guests at Farm and Home Week, again brings forth a production that helps to demonstrate the talent that lies in our midst. The Plays this year are to be presented in Bailey Hall on Friday evening, February 14. The feature, three-act, *After Caucus* is written by a student, the result of a play writing contest held in the fall and won by Walter H. Hoose '30. Preceding

After Caucus a curtain raiser, George Kelley's *The Flattering Word* will be given. Between the two performances the guests will be entertained by a few selections sung by a quartet drafted from members of the Cornell Glee Club.

After Caucus is the story of a small country community in which the people become dissatisfied with the candidates presented at election time and under the capable guidance of a young lady who also furnishes half of the love interest of the story plot to select their own candidate. The success or failure of their plan can best be ascertained by seeing the performance. The cast of this play is as follows: Beatrice Fehr '30, S. S. Allen '30, E. L. Arnold '30, L. P. Draper '30, Francesca Hauslein '31, Dorothy Saxton '31, H. S. Clapp '31, Henry Forchmeidt '31, Margaret Gilchrist '31, Dorothy Hopper '31, J. V. B. Rice '32, Harriet McNinch '33, and Robert Johannsen '33.

The Flattering Word is pure comedy. The scene is laid in the minister's home in a small town where gossip is rife and attacks all those concerned only to hide its head when the gay ending is reached. The cast for this play consists of Jane Barker '30, R. F. Mapes '30, Elizabeth Hopper '31, R. A. Ransley '31, and Dorothy Blacking '32.

A thoroughly enjoyable evening is promised by the committee for all who attend from the moment he is ushered to his seat by one of the girls of Sedowa or Omieron Nu until the curtain is rung down on the final clinch.

Professor Paul Work of vegetable gardening department recently attended the Iowa Vegetable Growers Association convention held at Des Moines, Iowa.

Professor Heinicke and Professor MacDaniels have a bulletin on pollination at press, which will be published shortly.

Uncle Ab says he never saw a successful man who carried a rabbit's foot.

FIRST WILLIAMSON STAGE AWARD WON BY L. L. LASHER

A. J. Diadato Takes Second Prize at
Syracuse Meeting of State
Vegetable Growers

THE Williamson Vegetable Growers' Stage contest culminated at the Syracuse meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association on January 10 when L. L. Lasher '31, of Wolcott, won the first award with his speech advocating the grading of vegetables according to the United States Number One standards. A. J. Diadato '30, of Westfield, was awarded second prize for his speech in which he recommended the use of 15 and 25 pound branded sacks for the marketing of well graded potatoes. R. S. Jonas '32, was awarded third for his able plea for the fuller use of the College and Experiment Station facilities by the growers. A. A. Warren '31, urged the greater use of cost accounting methods in the interest of economy in vegetable production. The prizes were \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5 respectively. Each speaker also receiving an expense allowance of \$7.50. The Stage was financed by the Williamson Vegetable Growers Association.

The judges were J. D. Ameel of Williamson, who made the awards, Professor A. G. B. Bouquet of Oregon, and T. H. Holmes of Albany. The contestants were coached by Professor G. E. Peabody of the extension teaching department.

Provide a ton to a ton and a half of ice for each cow for cooling next season milk: With an insulated vat with a good cover this amount can be reduced.

More than three hundred enrolled for the twenty-six Cornell farm study courses during November. These courses are free for New York State farmers.

Uncle Ab says he is not always impressed by hustlers; a fly under a tumbler hustles.



WILLIAMSON VEGETABLE GROWER'S STAGE

L. L. Lasher '31

R. S. Jonas '32

A. A. Warren '31

A. J. Diadato '30

FARM AND HOME WEEK PROGRAM TO BE BROADCAST OVER WEAI

CORNELL'S radio station, WEAI, will broadcast the feature talks from the Farm and Home Week program, February 10-15, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening. This is the first attempt to make available to those who cannot come to Ithaca, the many talks and interesting features of the annual Farm and Home Week program.

Monday, February 10, 1930

- 11:30 Music
- 12:00 Weather forecast
- 12:05 Ventilation to Control Greenhouse Diseases—Professor A. G. Newhall, department of plant breeding
- 12:15 World Interest in Farm Bureau Methods—L. D. Kelsey, assistant county leader
- 12:20 Agricultural Mission Work in Portuguese Africa—Allen MacAllister, agricultural missionary
- 12:30 Special Poultry Talk—Professor James E. Rice, department of poultry husbandry
- 12:50 Chimes of Cornell
- 1:00 Boy Scouts program
- 1:10 Musical program
- 2:00 Some Significant Trends in Agriculture—A. H. Mann, dean of the New York State College of Agriculture

Tuesday, February 11, 1930

- 10:00 Music
- 10:10 The Program of Farm and Home Week and New York State Homes—Professor Martha Van Rensselaer
- 11:00 The G. L. F. Plans for Giving Local Cooperation Service in Marketing Farm Products—H. E. Babcock, general manager of the G. L. F. Exchange
- 12:00 The Present Milk Situation in the New York Milk Shed—Fred Sexauer, president of the Dairy-men's League, Inc.
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Boy Scout program
- 1:10 Musical program
- 2:00 Some National and International Observations—Livingston Farand, president of Cornell University
- 3:00 The Rural School Situation in New York State—Helen Hay Heyl, of the State Education Department at Albany
- 4:00 Music Hour

Wednesday, February 12, 1930

- 10:00 Music
- 11:30 Blood Testing in the Control of Infectious Abortion in Cattle—Professor R. R. Birch, College of Veterinary Medicine
- 12:00 The Policy of the State Conservation Department in the Acquisition of Abandoned Farm Lands Under the Hewitt Acts—A. S. Hopkins, of the State Conservation Department, Albany
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Egg and Poultry Market Reviews
- 1:20 Boy Scout program
- 1:30 Music
- 1:40 The Manufacture of Commercial Ice Cream—J. C. Hening, of Geneva Experiment Station
- 2:00 Facing Rural Facts—Charles M. Gardner, editor, National Grange Monthly, Springfield, Massachusetts
- 2:50 Chick Management—D. R. Marble, poultry department
- 3:00 Entertainment
- 4:00 Music Hour

Thursday, February 13, 1930

- 10:00 Rural Health—Dr. Carolyn Hedger, McCormick Foundation, Chicago, Illinois
- 11:00 Adjusting Agriculture to Present Conditions—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Planning the Flower Garden for 1930—Miss Lua Minns, department of floriculture
- 12:00 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Boy Scout program
- 1:10 Music Hour
- 2:00 Healthy Industrial Life a Necessity for Healthy Rural Life—Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, State Department of Labor, Albany
- 3:00 Vineyard Practices that will help meet the Grape Situation—F. E. Gladwin, Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, New York
- 4:00 Music Hour—Organ Recital

Friday, February 14, 1930

- 10:00 The Family in Modern Times—Anna Garlin Spencer, author and lecturer, New York City
- 11:00 Outlook for prices of Milk and Other Farm Products—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Growing Cabbage Plants—Professor F. O. Underwood, department of vegetable gardening
- 12:00 The Use of Lime in New York—Jay Coryell, G. L. F. Exchange, Rochester
- 12:30 Poems—Professor Bob Adams, department of vegetable gardening
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes
- 1:00 Music Hour
- 2:00 Address—The Honorable F. D. Roosevelt, Governor of the State of New York
- 3:00 Playlet—"Hiram's Pay Day"—Young Farmers Club of King Ferry, New York

Saturday, February 15, 1930

- 11:00 A program for rural development of New York State—Professor G. F. Warren, department of agricultural economics
- 11:50 Music
- 12:00 Weather forecast
- 12:05 4-H Club program
- 12:20 Question Box—Professor R. A. Felton, department of social organization
- 12:35 Why We are Eating Liver Instead of Beefsteak—C. M. McCoy, department of animal husbandry
- 12:50 Cornell Chimes

ROCHESTER STAGE CONTEST

WON BY S. R. LEVERING '30

SAMUEL R. LEVERING '30 won the first prize of \$25 in the Rochester Stage Contest for his speech entitled "What is Right with Fruit Growing in Western New York." The contest was held at the annual meeting of New York State Horticultural Society at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester, on Thursday evening, January 16.

H. S. Clapp '31 won the second prize of \$15 for his speech entitled "Getting Ready for the Break." The other speakers in the contest were E. M. Smith '31 who spoke on "Improving the Market" and Alice Waldo Sp., who spoke on "Apples for Health." A. J. Diadato '30 was alternate. The contest was sponsored by the State Horticultural Society who paid the expenses of the contestants while at Rochester.

PROFS PRANKS

Professors A. J. Heinicke, L. M. MacDaniels, Joseph Oskamp, and G. W. Peck, and J. R. Furr of the department of pomology; Professor E. H. Phillips of the department of apiculture, and Professor L. M. Massey of the department of plant pathology attended the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society held on January 15, 16, and 17 in Rochester, New York. The Society held its meetings at the Assembly Hall, Edgerton Park.

Professor Heinicke spoke on the "Use of Fertilizers in Relation to Fruit," Professor MacDaniels talked on the "Practical Aspect of the Pollination Problems," Professor Phillips on the "Management of Bees for Pollination," and Professor Massey on "Fruit Diseases of the Past Season."

Professor Donald Reddick, Professor F. M. Blodgett, and A. B. Burrell of the department of plant pathology, Professor P. W. Claassen of the department of biology, Professor J. G. Needham, and Professor C. R. Crosby of the department of entomology, Professor A. J. Eames and L. F. Randolph of the botany department, Professor J. M. Sherman of the department of bacteriology and dairy industry, Professor Paul Work of the vegetable gardening department, Dean R. A. Emerson of the Graduate School and professor of plant breeding, and Professor C. H. Guise all attended the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held during the Christmas vacation at Des Moines, Iowa.

Professor MacDaniels and Mr. Burrell gave a paper on pollination.



ROCHESTER STAGE SPEAKERS

E. M. Smith '31

S. R. Levering '30

Alice Waldo Sp.

H. S. Clapp '31

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"THE FLATTERING WORD"

By GEORGE KELLEY

STUNTS

FARM AND HOME WEEK
BAILEY HALL

Friday, February 14, 1930
8:15 P.M.

PROFESSOR BRISTOW ADAMS HAS STARTED TO CIRCLE GLOBE

To Teach at the University of Hawaii until May, then He Continues to China, Japan, India, and Europe

PROFESSOR Bristow Adams of the office of publication, New York State College of Agriculture, leaves at the end of the current school term to spend the equivalent term at the University of Hawaii, at Honolulu.

He has been invited by President David L. Crawford of the Hawaiian institution to give two courses there, one on the conservation of natural resources, and the other on journalistic writing. Professor Adams has been giving such courses at Cornell during the past fifteen years, the first in connection with the department of forestry, and the second in connection with the courses in extension teaching of the College of Agriculture. His absence from Cornell, for the duties in Hawaii, coincides with his period of sabbatic leave, which has been granted him during the second term of the academic year of 1929-30.

Sails February 7

Professor Adams sails from San Francisco on February 7, on the "President Fillmore," of the Dollar Line and will arrive in Honolulu on the morning of February 14. He will be accompanied, on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu, by his brother, Wallace Adams, who is starting to Manila on the same boat, to take up his duties as head of the department of fisheries of the Philippine Bureau of Science, to which position he has been recently appointed after several years in a curatorship at the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco.

Before he sails, Professor Adams through arrangements made with Foster Coffin, alumni secretary of Cornell University, will address meetings of Cornell alumni in Los Angeles and San Francisco. At Los Angeles, he will visit a sister, Mrs. G. L. Bellis, and at Berkeley will see his mother, Mrs. A. G. Adams, and another sister, Mrs. T. H. Means.

Stops at Stanford

He has also been invited to stop at Stanford University, his alma mater, where he was a member of the class of 1900. At Stanford, he will talk to the classes in journalism which are conducted by Professor Adams' room-mate at college, and will also speak to the Stanford chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism fraternity, of which he is national honorary president. Although Professor Adams has been on the Pacific Coast several times since graduation, he has not been to Stanford since 1901.

From Hawaii, which he will leave about the end of May, Professor Adams will continue his journey around the world, and will visit Japan, China, the Philippines, Siam, Straits Settlements, India, Arabia, Egypt, and a number of European countries before returning to Ithaca in midsummer. He hopes to see the international track meet in London between the teams of Cornell and Princeton, and Cambridge and Oxford, since his last trip to Europe was in connection with these games in 1926.

ROUND-UP CLUB HOLDS ANNUAL LIVESTOCK SHOW FEBRUARY 13

During Farm and Home Week this department, with the aid of the Round-up Club will hold a livestock show. In the last few years this has become an annual affair. The show will take place on

Thursday afternoon of Farm and Home Week. Dairy and beef cattle, swine, and sheep will be shown.

As shown in years past there is considerable interest on the part of the students in such a show. As a result, prizes consisting of ribbons to the first three winners, are given to those who in the eye of the judges has best prepared his animal. There is also to be offered a grand champion prize which is a silver loving cup. F. W. Schutz '31 is in charge of the show.

The Club will operate a cafeteria in the an hus building, this will be in charge of F. D. "Fred" Norton '31. The Club is trying to co-operate with the animal husbandry department in helping the Farm and Home Week guests obtain as much as possible from their visit to the College.

STUDENT COMMITTEES CHOSEN FOR FARM AND HOME WEEK

All classes in the Ag College will be suspended during Farm and Home week to give professors as well as the students a better opportunity to entertain their guests for the week. The following committees have been appointed to assist in the work for Farm and Home week.

General Committee: R. F. "Ray" Mapes '30, general chairman; J. F. "Jess" Moulton '31, E. M. "Smitty" Smith '31, and E. J. "Jane" Barker, '30 assistant chairmen.

The following have been selected chairmen of committees:

Registration: Alfred "Al" Van Wagenen '30.

Information: J. E. "Betty" Irish '30.
Guides and Ventilation: D. A. "Don" Armstrong '30.

Arrangements: W. E. "Wayne" Willis '30.

Attendance: A. B. "Art" Nichols '31.
Checking: C. A. "Althea" Aust '31.
News: W. G. "Giff" Hoag '31.

POULTRY JUDGING TEAM WINS SECOND PLACE AT NEW YORK

Connecticut Agricultural College Places First with Score of 1389 to Cornell's 1346

THE CORNELL Poultry Judging team; J. A. Brown '32, Nye Hungerford '32, R. C. Ringrose, and W. G. Hoag '31, alternate, won the second prize silver loving cup at the Intercollegiate Poultry Judging Contest at Madison Square Garden, New York City, on January 17. The contest was held in connection with the annual Poultry Show. The team was coached by Professor G. O. Hall.

First place was won by the team from the Connecticut Agricultural College with a score of 1389 points, followed by the Cornell team with 1346 points, and the team from the North Carolina State College with 1303 points. Rutgers College of New Jersey and the University of West Virginia also sent teams which competed at the contest.

R. C. Ringrose Wins Gold Medal

Ringrose won the gold medal offered to the person getting the highest number of points in judging the production classes. He just missed getting the medal given to the student getting the highest number of points in all divisions of the contest.

Brown won the silver medal awarded for the highest score for the exhibition classes.

Professor Hall has coached the Cornell team for the last seven years. During this time his teams have won four first places, two seconds, and one third.

Professor F. O. Underwood '18 of vegetable gardening department, has returned from a year's leave of absence. He has been doing graduate work in the University of Michigan.



POULTRY JUDGING TEAM

R. C. Ringrose '32

Professor G. O. Hall, coach

W. G. Hoag '31, alternate

Nye Hungerford '32

J. A. Brown '32

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Doings

HOME ECONOMICS IN RELATION TO CULTURE

Last June the writer was talking to a girl who was in Ithaca taking college entrance examinations. I asked her what college she expected to enter and she could not decide between Arts and Home Economics. I asked her what she wanted to do after college—the usual answer came, "I don't know." She did say this much however, and I believe it typical enough to bring out my point. She said that she believed she would enjoy more of the cultural aspects of a college education in an Arts course, but at the same time, she believed home economics would better fit her for a position upon graduation.

What is culture? An orientation group recently decided that culture is an indefinable something which makes a person get along with others and lends to her whole personality a refinement and a quality. This seems a fair definition—then why all the discussion?

Certainly a girl in home economics has even greater opportunity for learning to get along with people, than the girl in Arts. She has the laboratory work which is required in quantity from the time she enters until she graduates. This usually means that she will have a partner to work with, to help her and to be the recipient of her assistance. Could she ask for better training than actual working with people?

Usually the Arts people point to their art, philosophy, logic and languages as cultural phases that we lack. Our Household Arts courses start us with color analysis and appreciation, which is developed on through the more advanced design courses. We are at a decided advantage in our actual manipulation of these colors in paints and in textiles in connection with clothing design and household furnishing. For those who wish to go further in drawing there are four elective courses in Agriculture. But courses and books are of no appreciable value unless there is application. Dean Hammond said, at the climax of his philosophy of art course last year, that we could know all that he had said about beautiful painting and beautiful music, but unless we actually see and hear all the fine things for ourselves—the knowledge is worthless.

At least three years of a foreign language are required of entering students—if a girl chooses to have more she may elect these. After all, of what value are they except to teach one about that country and its people? Cannot the same thing be accomplished in the English language?

What is more logical than the laws of nature as we study them in the sciences of life—physics, chemistry, biology, bacteriology, physiology, and then all of these brought together in the field of dietetics?

Perhaps we Domecon people are narrow, but we rather doubt the evidence presented here would show that our cultural opportunities are equal and even in many respects, in advance of those in Arts.

OMICRON NU ELECTIONS

Jane Barker
Evelyn Fisher
Marie Leonard
Edith Nash
Norma Phelps
Margaret Saxe
Alida Shangle
Dora Wagner
Beatrice Wild

EDITORIAL

We wish to welcome all the old friends, and former classmates, who have returned to Cornell to spend the twenty-third annual Farm and Home Week with us. It is sincerely hoped that the visit will be filled with pleasure as well as being extremely profitable. We also extend our greeting to those who are coming for the first time and hope that they will like it so well and reap so many benefits they will come again every year.

RECORDS REVEAL POPULAR FOODS

Favorite foods among the campus folk who eat at the Domecon cafeteria were disclosed by recent cafeteria records which show that Creole beef spaghetti, pineapple and cheese salad, and cakes and pies belong in the best-seller class. Often over half the people served at a meal choose pineapple and cottage cheese salad in preference to other kinds. Apple and cherry are the most popular pies and chocolate and marble the most popular cakes.

The records also show that thirty-nine cents is the average amount spent for lunch at noon and that the other two meals average twenty-eight cents for breakfast and forty-six cents for dinner. Though the cafeteria is well patronized for both these meals, by far the largest number of people eat there at noon, especially this year.

Cooking classes for boys have been introduced in the high schools in several states, at the request of the high school boys themselves. And why should we not train the male members of the family to prepare a meal? It was found in these cooking classes that the boys were not primarily interested in the relation of food to health, but rather in learning how to prepare appetizing camp breakfasts. And indeed, is the latter not a worthy ambition? For these high school boys will not only acquire a knowledge of appropriate foods to serve at breakfast and of the ways of preparing them, but—far more important—they may acquire an ardent desire to want to get breakfasts, whether at camp or at home, which desire might stay with them throughout the remainder of their lives. The wife of the future cannot wish a greater luxury than that her husband have a seemingly natural tendency to want to get the family breakfast.

ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSES

Reported by Helen Burritt

DEAN Lockwood of the University of Arizona presented, on January 10, a most delightful lecture on an equally delightful subject, the old English Coffee House.

We learned that coffee was first heard of in England in 1603. When first discovered (by Arabs) it was called "a vile, stinking poisonous black concoction," but was believed to cure dropsy, gout, scurvy, sore eyes, and many other ailments. It was taken with sugar, but never with milk. Milk in coffee brought on leprosy! Steaming the face over coffee was considered as beneficial as drinking it.

James Blunt is called "the Father of the English Coffee House." He opened the first house in 1652, as a result of the great popularity accorded the serving of coffee in his home. The drink called forth much opposition at first—one man was called to court because a neighbor was annoyed by the odor of the "vile puddle-water" continually exuding from the house. It grew steadily in popularity, however, and was soon applauded as "the drink that makes men wise and keeps them sober."

By the middle of the Coffee House Century, 1650-1750, there were three thousand Houses in England. Some of these were frequented by business men, so that they became stock exchanges and auction houses; in others the politicians gathered and still others became the centers of society, fashionable places to idle away the day.

The most fashionable and profitable of all the houses were those in which the literary and scientific scholars gathered. These early sprang up at Oxford and soon became famous. A popular doggerel said,

"So great a University
I think there ne'er was any
In which you may a scholar be
For spending of a penny."

Entrance to the House was a penny, and "dishes" of coffee usually twopence.

Will's Coffee House was the chief literary center for fifty years. Here Dryden had his throne, and fame was assured over night, to the writer from whom he borrowed snuff. After Dryden's death, Addison transferred the literary center to Button's. The Lion's Head and other clubs originated here.

Dean Lockwood told us in summary that the English Coffee Houses served a great purpose during their time. They had a great influence on national life, giving the people a chance for free expression of their thoughts, specialized high interest, were often substitutes for newspapers, became important as places for business, and made "learning no longer a dry pursuit."

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MIRROR OF CAMPUS FASHIONS

By Elnora Hopper
Accessories

It is a wise co-ed who furnishes her Winter ensemble with new accessories now.

About this time of the year clothes begin to look a little jaded and it is surprising to discover what new accessories will do for a costume. A gay colored handkerchief is one of the most inexpensive ways to brighten one's ensemble. A new necklace or scarf are sure to smarten one's costume.

For some time artificial flowers on the lapel of a coat have been in the background but they again adorn the smart lapel of street and sports costumes. A new boutonniere of bright flowers will give a freshness to last year's suit.

Chic Suits

Never before has the suit held such important sway as the present, and it is destined to be even more popular this Spring. Girls have already been seen on the campus wearing suits whose skirts are exaggeratedly slender. This effect is produced by placing the fulness low, the use of elaborate seamings or tucks and fitted yokes. The length of these sports skirts averages four inches below the knee. It has to be admitted that the browns predominate but many blues and blue and white mixtures are very popular.

The Turning Point in Fashions

In a recent article, written by a fashion expert, the new princess dresses were quite thoroughly discussed. Paris is holding its breath and waiting for the approval of the new mode of dress by the American women. Without the approval of these dresses by the women of this country, the writer predicts their downfall.

Cornell girls as well as others, seem to have favored the fashion for afternoon and evening. But, the real test will come next summer. On very warm days and evenings, won't we be hindered with several yards of cloth dangling around our legs and feet? Will we put up with ankle length dresses then? However, this question will be answered later, and let us indulge in them this winter, if only for the reason that they are most flattering and dignified.

The students in Households Arts 1 class are doing something quite new this fall. Always before they have worked out in batik, block printing or embroidery some design they have made. This term, however, the students are not doing this, but are making some designs for the patients at the tuberculosis sanitarium at Saranac Lake. The patients have a great deal of time to spend making articles for sale, but have few new ideas for designs

and articles. The class therefore, under the direction of Mrs. Scott, is making designs and working them out in lampshades, leather card cases and purses, hooked rugs, and embroidered pillow cases. When these designs and a practical application of each of them are worked out they will be sent to Saranac to help the people there find out something different to do.

NOTES FROM FOODS CLASS

Europe weighs ingredients instead of measuring, for cakes, muffins, and the like. Halliday and Noble in their *How's and Whys of Cooking*, advise that much better and surer results can be obtained by using this method.

Housewife: Don't Scour the Oatmeal Pans

Do you know that it is advantageous not to scrub off the black deposit on the inside of a pan in which oatmeal has been cooked? The deposit is iron, and by removing it, you deprive the family of a valuable mineral. Instead of scouring the pan, cook tomatoes or some other acid food in it, and by a chemical reaction the dark deposit will be removed, and the family will have iron from the porridge in the tomatoes!

FONDANT

by Portia Hopper

THIS fall one of the foods classes in Domecon has been spending some time in learning how to make creamy fondant. When soft and creamy, fondant is a fine base from which to make many interesting and delicious candies. It does not take long to make and the ingredients are simple, being in the proportions of one cup of sugar, one-half cup of water, two teaspoons of corn syrup.

These are all heated together in a pan with the lid on, for as the lid catches the steam and it condenses, it washes down any crystals that might be forming around the edges. When the mixture begins to boil the lid can be taken off and the sides of the pan occasionally washed down with a fork covered with a moist cloth or gauze. The fondant is brought to the soft ball stage and then poured on cold marble or a cold platter and let cool to about 40 degrees Centigrade or so that when touched it does not stick to the fingers.

At that temperature it can be beaten with a spatula. When it begins to stiffen it is better to knead it in the hands until it is the desired consistency. When it has stood for a while (preferably a few days) many things can be done with fondant. Flavoring and coloring can then be worked in or it can be cut or moulded into desired shapes and dipped in coating chocolate or colored candy shot. Then too plain vanilla fondant can be spread between layers of soft fudge to make an interesting new candy.

"Talk health, the dreary never-ending tale
Of mortal maladies is worn and stale.

You cannot charm, or interest, or please
By harping on that minor chord, disease.

Talk happiness; the world is sad enough
Without your woes. No path is wholly

rough;

Look for the places that are smooth and clear,
And speak of those to rest the weary

ear."

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox

"I will never marry a Domeconer, who wants to live by rules," was the decisive statement of a student in a public speaking course recently. However this doesn't seem to be so deplorable if one might judge from the number of diamond rings acquired by the Domeconers during Christmas vacation.

EUROPE IN AMERICA
by Helen Burritt

RUBY M. ODELL '21, in a most interesting interview last week, told of her work as health teacher in the public schools of Newark, N. J. Since Newark is 85% foreign, the work has great possibilities in promoting health and in social service lines. Perhaps it may become the vocation of some of us now studying here in Home Economics.

Ruby Odell is one of eighteen health teachers on the Newark Board of Education. She has charge of the Health Education in three schools—one an American grade school, white and colored, one a foreign grade school and the other a foreign high school. The foreign children are from nearly all the European countries. 25% are Polish, about 15% Italian; there are many Slavish and Portugese; the rest are Hungarian, Jewish, Ukranian, Russian, French, Spanish, German, Lithuanian, and a few, American. The children all speak English, but many of the parents know nothing but their native tongues.

The work of a health teacher consists of teaching, holding meetings with parents, and making personal calls in the homes. Ruby teaches health habits in each class of the three schools, once a week. Sometimes it is a straight lecture; more often a story. She has to explain how things grow—they think wheat is always yellow and that all good apples are shiny red ones. Of course they never have seen a cow, and don't know what the word orchard means. Much of the teaching has to be in the form of demonstration, so that the children will understand. In one class the children themselves carried on food experiments with guinea pigs to see what kind of foods are good and what are not.

Individual Aid Given

If, during a class period, the teacher sees some children particularly unhealthy looking, she sends for them after class and talks to them about the problem. If she finds that Jakey has been coming to school on a breakfast of coffee and bread—the standard foreign breakfast, she explains the need of food and asks him to try it. After two or three weeks, if Jakey doesn't look better, she goes to his home and talks to the family.

In one of these conferences, an unusual case was found. Abie needed a bath badly and the teacher asked if he had had his weekly—they had been teaching that in class. Abie had not had one that week, nor for several weeks. "Well, Abie, when will you have a bath?", asked the teacher, and the boy replied, "Oh, it's getting spring now. I'll have one pretty soon." Abie later explained that in the winter he had a paper route and couldn't get to the public bath houses before they closed; there was no place for a bath at home. The teacher finally arranged with another boy to take the paper route for a half hour once a week. Generally speaking, however, the foreign children are clean.

What teacher says usually goes, because these foreign people have come to America in order to give their children an education, and they have great faith in the schools.

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The children study hard; many of them are sent, after a full day in the public schools, to their native language schools, at night, for they must know their own languages to be able to talk with their parents.

"Is my lkey too Skinny?"

Once a month, the health teacher holds meetings for the parents, at which she gives demonstrations. She can't talk much, for only a few mothers would understand. One day when she served tea, explaining that it was not good for children, she caught a Lithuanian Mother passing sips of it around to each of her three babies. The poor lady hadn't understood a word.

Sometimes Ruby has a few of her foreign high school girls as hostesses, and they interpret. Then the mothers are very anxious about their children's health, especially in appearance. "Is he too skinny?", they ask, and also want to know "My Chahlie, he bad?"

The breakfast question is brought out at these meetings. Some of the parents are "sold" on the cereal idea. But they serve it for dinner! Another problem is getting them to sleep with their windows open. The foreigner cannot understand why he needs fresh air. One husky grandfather said to Ruby, "Look at me! forty-seven year I sleep; never open window." But he added, "You say so—I try it."

Eight Children in Two Beds

The typical foreigner lives in three rooms of a tenement. One room is the parlor, a place to hang family pictures, one the bedroom, and the other, kitchen, eating and living room. The rooms are usually clean, but very crowded. The bedroom often contains several beds, and commonly has no windows. Foreigners don't have blankets, but sleep between featherbeds, and usually in their underwear.

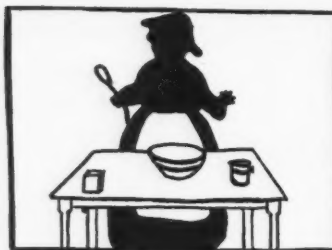
Ruby visited one home where the eight children slept in one bedroom; five girls in one bed and three boys in the other. The father, a nightwatchman, slept in the daytime, but where the mother slept is left to conjecture.

This winter the Newark health teachers are doing some research work for the social service workers on a budget of what the foreign people buy for food. Ruby spends one afternoon a week calling at the homes of school children who seem to have health problems. Some very interesting cases are found.

Many of the homes have saloons in the "front" room. Children report at school that "Ma can't come to no meeting today. My father, he runs a saloon, and she's gotta tend it." A pathetic case was found when Ruby discovered that 5th grade Leo was coming to school with a glass of cold beer for breakfast. At the home she found that his mother kept a bootlegging establishment for her friends. Leo's 6th grade brother, Joseph, had to call taxis at night for the women who got too drunk to walk home. When the teacher spoke about beer for breakfast, the mother said, "Why, Leo, he likes beer!" This case was one referred to social service.

In a great many homes the unemployment problem is found. Often the father is out of a job and a fifteen year old boy is supporting the large family. In some families the parents rule by fear. Alphonse was beaten with an iron pipe, daily, on the slightest pretext. Sometimes he was made to sit on the floor holding his hands above him for an hour at a time.

This child was decidedly artistic in his talents, and his father thinks he did much for Alphonse by decorating the walls of his saloon with pictures of nude ladies. In this case, the teachers have tried to show the boy the situation, for which there is no remedy, and have tried to help him face it.



COOKERY CORNER CAPERS

CHRISTINE SMITH

Waffles are progressing in their popularity. They have developed from their place on the breakfast menu as "glorified" pancakes, to a main luncheon dish in which left-over vegetables may be incorporated. With varying fillings and additions, they make a delightful dessert or party refreshment. At a Party in the home of Miss Monsch and Miss Sanders a group of Domecon girls were given an opportunity to sample some of Grandmother's Ginger Cake Waffles. You will enjoy them, too.

COCONUT WAFFLES:

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 1/2 cups flour
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 1 egg
- 3 tablespoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon lemon extract
- 1 cup cocoanut

Measure dry ingredients and sift together twice. Beat egg and add milk. Add gradually to the dry ingredients. Add flavoring and cocoanut. Melt butter and add. Pre-heat the waffle iron and pour in five to six tablespoons of batter. Bake two to three minutes.

DATE WAFFLES:

- 1 1/2 cup flour
- 1 tablespoon sugar
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 cup milk
- 4 tablespoons butter
- 2 eggs
- 1 cup chopped dates

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat the eggs well and add the milk to them. Add the melted butter and combine with the dry ingredients. Add the dates. Serve with whipped cream or dust with powdered sugar.

SPICE WAFFLES:

- 1 1/2 cup flour
- 2 teaspoons baking powder
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon cloves
- 1 teaspoon allspice
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon
- 6 tablespoons shortening
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup milk

Cream together shortening and sugar. Beat eggs well and add. Mix and sift together the dry ingredients. Add the first mixture alternately with the milk, beating well after addition. Drop spoonful on each section of the waffle iron and bake for about three minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

SPONGE CAKE WAFFLES:

- 3 eggs
- 1 cup sugar
- 3 tablespoons water
- 3 teaspoons melted butter
- 1 cup flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs with a rotary beater until

THE BOOK SHELF

Recent Books for the Homemaker

By Lucile Joslyn

"Science of the Home." By Nathan B. Giles and Dorothy G. Ellis. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1929. Here is a book that deals with many problems of the housewife. It discusses food preservation and selection, baking, health, water, air, heat, machines, light, electricity, and clothing.

"Wholesome Parenthood." By Ernest R. Groves and Gladys Hoagland Groves. Houghton Mifflin Company, 1929. This is a book which deserves a place in every home where there are young children. Its aim is to help parents to understand their children and takes up such subjects as discipline, habit, fear, anger, sex, money, inferiority feeling, emotional conflict, day dreaming, introversion, and extroversion.

"The Modern Baby Book and Child." Development Record. By John E. Anderson and Florence I. Goodenough. The Parents' Magazine and W. W. Norton and Co., Inc. 1929. A book especially useful to young parents. It contains essential facts needed by parents for an intelligent understanding of their children's growth and guidance, together with records of a child's development from birth to sixteen years of age.

"Child Care and Training." By Marion L. Faegre and John E. Anderson. Revised Edition. The University of Minnesota Press. 1929. Scientific investigations in thumb-sucking, negativism, and character education are recorded here. The authors have made use of scientific material and interpreted it for the guidance of the parents.

"Parents and the Pre-School Child." By William E. Blatz and Helen Bott. With a foreword by Sidonie M. Gruenberg. William Morrow and Co., 1929. Another study of child behavior which gives the difficulties and pitfalls that confront normal children. The material is arranged for use by study groups in parent education.

"What Everyone Ought to Know." By Oliver T. Osborne. Charles C. Thomas, 1929. A discussion of the mechanism of the human body. Contains chapters on food and nutrition.

"House Painting." By Alvah Horton Sabin. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1929. A book for the householder who wishes to make intelligent uses of paint. It includes how to use oil and water paints, a section on varnishing, staining, floor finishing, glazing, and papering.

light. Add a few grains of salt, the sugar gradually, flavoring, the water, and melted butter, beating all the time. Mix flour and baking powder and fold gently into the mixture. Bake as other waffles. Serve with powder sugar, chocolate sauce, fresh berries or preserves.

GRANDMOTHER'S GINGER CAKE:

- 1/2 cup butter
 - 1/2 cup brown sugar
 - 2 eggs
 - 1/2 cup molasses
 - 1/2 cup sour milk
- Sift together:
- 2 cups flour
 - 1 teaspoon baking powder
 - 1/2 teaspoon soda
 - 1/2 teaspoon ground ginger
 - 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix in order given. Pre-heat waffle iron 7 minutes. Put together with butter filling or whipped cream. Makes six layers.



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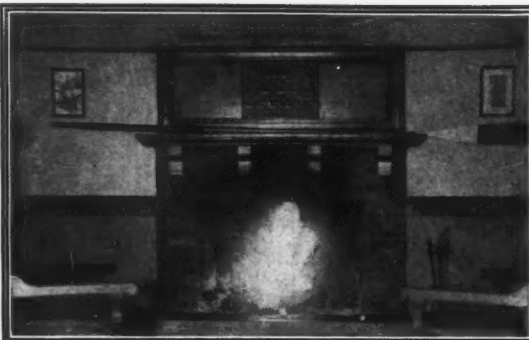
William Knight

115-117 North Aurora St.

Cornell



For the Disciples



Foresters



Of Saint Murphius

XI SIGMA PI

Xi Sigma Pi, honorary forest fraternity, was founded at the University of Washington in 1908, and has since become a national organization, with chapters in the forest schools throughout the country. It is composed entirely of foresters and is the oldest honorary forest society in the United States. The objects of the fraternity are to secure and maintain a high standard of scholarship in forest education, to work for the upbuilding of the profession of forestry, and to promote fraternal relations among earnest workers engaged in forest activities.

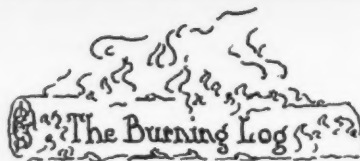
It is the intention of the Xi Sigma Pi to honor the student who is doing good work in forestry and who has a personality that would tend to make him successful in forestry work. The fraternity aims at stimulating scholarship in forestry and at bringing together in good fellowship those students who have shown exceptional ability. As a national fraternity it has done much to bring in closer contact the forest schools of the country, and to establish a spirit of hearty cooperation among them in the upbuilding of the forestry profession.

To achieve success, every undertaking must have a goal, an ideal for which to strive. In addition, there should be a guiding hand to uphold the worthy principles and point the way to commendable achievement. Xi Sigma Pi, honor fraternity in forestry, might be said to perform such a function in any school of forestry where it has a chapter. A student, to become eligible for membership in Xi Sigma Pi, must maintain a high scholastic standing, take an active part in the affairs of the school, and have had some actual experience in some phase of forestry. More than that, the man must be respected among his fellow students and be possessor of the qualities which command leadership.

While several other leading schools of forestry in the United States have a chapter of Tau Phi Delta, a social-professional national fraternity of collegiate foresters, as well as a chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, an honorary forestry fraternity, we have neither here at Cornell.

Campus Precedents

The hotel management boys have Ye Hosts; The domecon girls have Omicron Nu; the floriculture people have their honor society, Pi Alpha Xi; the Veterinary students have Phi Zeta; Arts and Engineers have Phi Beta Kappa; the Engineers have Tau Beta Pi, Rod and Bob and others; and the Agricultural students have Ho-nun-de-kah. In fact the foresters appear to be the only professional group in the University that do not have at least one honorary fraternity. If we are going to maintain our dignity with the other American schools of forestry, if we are going to measure up to other



technical schools in the University, we must keep our organizations on par with theirs.

SAINT MURPHIUS

Most of the present Foresters are familiar with their patron, but few know anything about him. Saint Murphius is too great a saint to be forgotten easily, and it is necessary that his disciples learn something of his history.

When the forestry students took their Easter trip to a Galeton lumber camp in 1914, they found that the evenings would be more pleasant if they could have some music. They proceeded to hunt all over town for an instrument but with no avail—until they struck the undertaker. He dealt in musical instruments as a sideline. In his palatial establishment they found something else that pleased them. It was a nice little dog that he had loved so much that he had stuffed it to keep its memory ever fresh in his undertaking mind. He told them the pitiful story of its life and death, and finished with the remark, "Aw! That ain't nothing. If yuh want to see a real piece of undertaker's art, come upstairs with me."

So they went. Hanging on the wall was Murphy. Murphy was a knock-out and probably is yet. For genuine masculine pulchritude Murphy had it all over his sex. In fact, Murph was very well preserved, considering all that he had been through. He had no father or mother and no sistern or brethern, no nothing—till the undertaker took him in. By that time he had breathed his last and another American citizen was lost to the nation. Nobody seemed to want to pay the funeral expenses, so the undertaker decided to keep him for a pet. After a great many injections of embalming fluid Murphy "kept" all right.

When the foresters saw Murphy, they knew at once, quite instinctively, that their search for a patron saint was at an end. Several excellent photographs were taken—all of which showed his natural beauties to great advantage. Upon their return to Cornell, a student in Architecture got hold of one of the photographs and "faked" in an oil painting that looked ages old. The process used was most complex. They shellacked the reproduction of poor Murphy, heated him up until the shellac cracked, and then they rubbed tooth-powder into him. Why tooth-powder nobody knows. Anyway it was tooth-powder. At the next meeting of the foresters, Saint Murphius was

duly installed as patron saint of the Cornell Foresters. His portrait was hung during an impressive ceremony.

As one enters the present Forestry clubroom, Murphius' pleasant face greets them. It is only fitting that so great a man and saint should have a place of honor. Even though "Murph" has gone to his reward, he is in communication with his disciples by means of mysterious letters that come addressed to Professor Hosmer. These letters are guideposts for the Foresters because their saint knows all the pitfalls in the road from cruiser to chief forester, and he tries hard to point them out so that his charges can avoid them.

RECKNAGEL RETURNS FROM CALIFORNIA

Professor A. B. Recknagel has returned from California where he spent part of his sabbatic leave teaching utilization and wood technology at the University of California. Cornell is well represented on the California Forest School staff with Professor Walter Mulford in charge and two other Cornellians. Professor Mulford was formerly head of the forest school here at Ithaca. "Reck" reports that the make up of the school is very similar to Cornell and that the students made him feel very much at home. Professor Recknagel also traveled extensively over California and had full opportunity to observe logging and milling and also visited the California Camp in the Sierras where the students spend three months after their junior year. In the company of the Professors Guise and Fritz, he visited the redwood region where Professor Fritz is doing some research work before coming to Cornell about February 1. The Cornellian will teach utilization and wood technology next term.

Professor Recknagel expects to spend the next six months at Albany in the interests of the Empire State Products Association with which he has been associated since 1917. He will endeavor to keep a line on progress of private forestry in the state and help develop policies in the Adirondack region. The Empire State Products Association is composed of the principal timberland operators of this state and have cooperated with the state on fire protection on private lands.

We have gleaned the following information from alumni who have visited Fenow Hall recently.

"Froggy" Pond '28 has been engaged in surveying work for the Canadian International Company in Quebec. He reports surveying with the mercury 52 below zero. Supplies are brought in by airplane to some of the remote camps.

"Archie" Budd '29 has a position with the James D. Lacey Company in the South.

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For Your Amusement

1 1 1

State, Strand and Crescent Theatres



PROFESSOR JAMES E. RICE '90

Cornell University was the first college in this country to establish a professorship in poultry, and Professor Rice was the first one to hold that position. Under his able leadership it has always been one of the foremost of its kind in the country.